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THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Private Meeting of the Friends of the American Tract Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

The Abolition Element Repulsed—Unanimous Action in Favor of Affirming the Resolution Providing for the Circulation of the Tract on "The Duty of Slave-Masters."

Yesterday morning, at 9 A. M., the private meeting of members of the American Tract Society, called by circular, and adjourned over from the previous evening, was resumed in room No. 6, Clinton Hall, Mr. JOHN TAPPAN, of Boston, in the chair. The attendance, at first, was not very large, but increased by degrees until hardly less than 200 members and friends were present. The apartment, in fact, became inconveniently crowded.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. HAWES.

The minutes of the previous session were read, and, after some slight amendments, were unanimously approved.

Judge HORNBLOWER, on behalf of the Committee of Conference appointed at the meeting on Monday night, reported, that owing to the late hour at which the adjournment took place, and the brevity of the interval between that and the hour designated for the opening of the adjourned meeting, the Committee had not had time for any deliberation, and, therefore, were not prepared to submit any report.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH read a letter from Dr. TYNG, who was obliged to be absent from illness. The Reverend Doctor, in the course of his communication, urged on the meeting the importance of keeping in view the two following points, viz.: 1. Adherence to the action of the Society last year. 2. The retaining in office of the present executive board.

The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON read a communication from the Rev. CHARLES WALKER, D.D., Pittsburg, Vt., in which it was asserted as the writer's belief, that the Secretaries of the Tract Society and their friends were wrong in their interpretation of its Constitution.

Another letter was also read from the Rev. GOODRICH SMITH, of Washington City, who said that in more prosperous times he had placed the Society in his will, but the course it had recently taken had made him feel that he could not conscientiously bestow any trust on those who had already violated that reposed in them.

Dr. A. D. SMITH nominated as an additional member of the Conference Committee, the Rev. WM. R. GORDON, D.D.

Dr. THOMPSON nominated the Rev. S. W. FIELD, of Providence.

Dr. BACON asked to be excused from serving, and to have some brother from a more remote part of the country, appointed in his place. He suggested the name of Dr. KITCHELL, of Detroit.

The gentlemen nominated as additional members were all appointed on the Committee.

As Dr. BACON did not urge his resignation, he was retained.

The Committee then withdrew to prepare their report.

The Chairman said that when they had adjourned last evening the speaker then on the floor was necessarily interrupted, which he regretted. That speaker, however, now had the floor.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN then rose and resumed his speech:

He should not have risen last night, he said, at the late hour at which he commenced his remarks, had he not been fully persuaded that many of the persons then present would not be here to day. In that anticipation he had not been mistaken. A considerable number of the persons present last night were absent this morning, particularly among whom was the Rev. Dr. TYNG. All he had to say, however, should be spoken in the spirit becoming a Christian, for he had no hope for the delivery of the slave in this land unless it was effected on Christian principles. He stood forward as a Christian Abolitionist, and he had no alliance with men who were not Christians, although he was willing to accept the aid of anybody, infidel or Christian, who would enter into the work of Slavery abrogation. In the course of the remarks made last night, several speakers had alluded to what was called the rejected tract, which was spoken of in terms of high approbation; and the desire had been openly expressed here that the American Tract Society should be held to the publication of that essay, or of one of similar import. They had just heard read the note of Dr. TYNG, which recommended to them as the first course to adopt to hold the American Tract Society to the duty of issuing a tract discussing the obligations of masters to their slaves.

Here a member rose and said he believed the gentleman was mistaken, as no such sentiment as that attributed to Dr. TYNG could be found in his letter.

Mr. TAPPAN proceeded to explain, but in his explanation was corrected by another member who declared that he did not state the terms of Dr. TYNG's communication fairly.

Mr. TAPPAN said he expected to be interrupted in what he had to say, at least fifty times. He trusted however, that no man would get him to grow angry. If he did, he would make him break a promise which he had made on his knees that morning before God. Ever since he had been an Abolitionist, he had been accustomed to be interrupted, and the Abolitionists, in resisting such conduct, had been called disorganizing; though they were as calm as the Apostle John, yet, if they stood up for their rights, they were said to be disturbers of the peace. Now, with regard to the tract of Bishop MEADE, he would state to day as he had stated last night, that he held in high estimation that eminent prelate. He believed he was Anti-Slavery at heart. He believed him to be as much an Anti Slavery man as Judge HORNBLOWER, and that if he lived in a free community he would make as admirable a speech as they had heard last night from the Judge. If gentlemen would fully understand him, (Mr. TAPPAN,) he would state that he fully concurred in the remarks of Judge HORNBLOWER, who had made a radical Abolition speech, fully up to the mark. With regard to the political aspect of the question, he would say that Slavery was illegal, unconstitutional and wicked—that it was a nuisance, and should be abated by the Supreme Court of the United States. With regard to Bishop MEADE, he would say he was entitled to their reverence and love, but as he lived in a slaveholding community, they were to remember that "evil communications corrupt good manners." He thought he should be able to show them that this tract, although it discovered in many respects a most excellent spirit, was full of most pernicious errors and wholly unworthy of being circulated under the patronage of citizens of the Free States. In the first place, it did not accord with the sentiment of the Free States in its approbation of the Colonization Society. Again, it said that the Scriptures recognized the relation of Master and Slave. He denied that, in the sense in which the terms are used by the bishop. It was quite common for speakers to use the words recognition and approbation as equivalent. But the Scriptures recognized a great many things which they did not approve. The Bible recognized Satan, but it did not follow from that that it approved of him. [Laughter.] Again, the Bishop said that there were slaves before the law was given from Mount Sinai. He denied that. What did Moses say? "He that stealeth a man, or if he be found in his hand, he shall be surely put to death." If Moses were here now, he would, under the Hebrew code, pronounce sentence of death on every slaveholder in the United States. Again, the Bishop claimed, that the slaves in all respects were the property of their masters, and used the plural pronoun "We," as if he were speaking on behalf of the whole Christians of the South. "Are they not ours," he asked, "by night and day? in days of labor and in days of rest?" According to this, they (the slaves) had not a single day. Even the Lord's Day did not belong to the slave, but to the master. And yet this was the tract that had been applauded here, as the rejected tract of the Society. He thanked God it was suppressed. He did not want any such tract published by the American Tract Society, although the Committee, in refusing to publish it, had violated their duty to the Society. One of them, however, Mr. STEVENSON, of Hartford, said that one of the reasons for its rejection was that it conceded some things which, they thought, went too far.

Dr. HAWES asked if the language quoted from the tract, implied that Bishop MEADE regarded the slaves as being what Southern slave owners claimed them to be?

Mr. TAPPAN replied that he did not know; he had already said that he believed the Bishop to be Anti-Slavery at heart, but then it must not be forgotten that "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Bishop MEADE, however, had even failed to give satisfaction to the South. In Virginia he had been threatened with lynch-law, and under such threats most men would yield. Why, if his reverend and esteemed friend, Dr. HAWES, were so threatened up in Connecticut, he would even indorse him; he would not guarantee his stability.

Dr. HAWES—You would not be called upon for your indorsement.

Mr. TAPPAN—Well, sir, I would be most happy to have yours. Last evening, Mr. T. continued, no allusion was made to a letter written by Professor GOODRICH, and indorsed by Professor DAY and half a dozen others, which took even worse ground than Bishop MEADE. This was a letter addressed to the Secretaries of the Tract Society, condemning their course, and contained some most admirable sentiments, but was also interspersed with most pernicious doctrines.

This letter Mr. TAPPAN criticised at length. He laid down the proposition, and challenged its contradiction, that there is no authority in the religion of Christ for prescribing duties to regulate the conduct of wrong-doers while they maintain an anti-Christian relation. He quoted WEBSTER to show that the slaveowner is a man-stealer and an extortioner, and cited that portion of the Scriptures which declares that "no extortioner shall inherit the kingdom of God." He urged the Tract Society to meet Slavery even-handed, to treat it as a sin against God and a crime against man, and argued that the injunctions of Scripture on the subject of correcting and reprimanding others on the wrongs perpetrated by them, were true philosophy and sound policy. The Tract Society would do no injury by carrying out in a Christian-like spirit, the injunctions of their Lord and Master. "He that rebuketh a man in a proper spirit shall afterwards find more favor with him than he who flatters with his tongue." For twenty years he had been in correspondence with some of the most distinguished slaveholders of the United States. He had been in correspondence with Governor HAMMOND, HENRY CLAY and various other gentlemen, who had written to him in the most friendly spirit, and though he had often come into personal contact with such men, he had never had one tithe of the difficulty with them that he had suffered at the hands of people at the North. These Southern men liked honesty, but a dough face, clerical or lay, they despised from the bottom of their heart.

Mr. TAPPAN concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Tract Society be empowered and required to print and circulate, without unnecessary delay, a tract against the sinfulness of American Slavery.

The Committee here entered, and Dr. THOMPSON, on their behalf, said: The Committee beg leave to present as their report to this meeting the following series of resolutions. Other action taken by the Committee will in due time be submitted by the Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the 4th resolution of the series adopted by the Society last year should be emphatically affirmed; and that the declaration that the American Tract Society can and ought to publish in a fraternal and Christian spirit a tract on those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, and those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, should be carried into effect during the present year.

Resolved, That it is expected that all who may be elected to office at the present meeting of the Society will faithfully fulfill the above resolution.

Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed, with discretionary power, to make arrangements for the details of action at the business meeting of the Society to-morrow morning, in view of whatever exigencies may there arise.

The reading of the fourth resolution, as passed at the meeting last year, was called for. It was read by Dr. THOMPSON, as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of your Committee the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the appropriate sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications, but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in the Scriptures and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

Dr. HAWES moved the acceptance of the report.

Mr. TAPPAN moved, as an amendment, that the following words be prefixed to the resolutions as a preamble:

Whereas, In the judgment of this Society, American Slavery is a sin before God, therefore be it resolved, &c.

A member rose and said that the usual manner of disposing of a preamble and resolutions was to act on the resolutions first, and then determine the wording of the preamble.

Mr. TAPPAN, in accordance with this suggestion, moved that his amendment be made part of the resolution:

Resolved, Whereas this Society regard American Slavery as a sin before God, that &c., &c.

The Rev. Dr. BACON had no doubt whatever, and he might say with certainty that there was no mind in this assembly or among the millions of people that live in this metropolis, that had any doubt that this great institution was a gigantic wrong and a sin. Everybody knew that. There was hot a negro so degraded, nor the owner of a negro so degraded, that he did not know it. But this institution of American Slavery was a political institution, and, in his opinion, the American Tract Society was not instituted to deal with political questions at all. The more they meddled with the political aspects and bearings of this question of Slavery, the less good would they do—he meant as members of the Society. He would meddle with Slavery, as a citizen, or as a minister of the Gospel. If he wanted to be heard on the subject of Slavery, he would not ask the American Tract Society to give him leave to speak or print his sentiments. There were some of those societies, with which Mr. TAPPAN himself was connected, which published tracts on the political aspects and bearings of the subject of Slavery. These had their province, and he did not like the American Tract Society to invade it, or to interfere with them. He would go to the newspapers, to political meetings, if need be, or elsewhere, for interference with the question in its political relations, but he did not want the American Tract Society to interfere in that way; it would do no good. What he wanted of the Tract Society had been explained more than once. It was simply that they should deal with Slavery in their publications as the Apostle Paul dealt with it in his. It was beginning to be widely understood, as was shown here last evening, what the demand is on the part of those who were dissatisfied with the previous course of the Tract Society. Their dissatisfaction was that the Society had not followed in the footsteps of the Bible; had not followed the example of the Apostle Paul; had not published that which was calculated to meet the approbation of all evangelical Christians on this very subject. The views and demands of those who were dissatisfied with the previous position of the Society had been continually misunderstood and misrepresented, from the supposition that they were identical with the views of the excellent brother (Mr. TAPPAN) who spoke last; and he was thankful to him, heartily thankful, for having come here to state his views, so that it might become perfectly evident that his views were not theirs, and that there might be no longer room for doubt on the subject. He would say, furthermore, that he would rejoice to-morrow to strike off the name of one of those Secretaries of the Society because he held and professed those identical views. That secretary was professedly an Abolitionist in the modern sense of the term, and for that reason he (Dr. B.) would go against his reelection. He did not think that the force of this resolution would be helped, but rather that its effect would be impaired by any such addition as that proposed.

Mr. TAPPAN wanted to know of Dr. BACON what argument he would construct to convince the American Tract Society that it was their duty to issue a tract prescribing the duties of political men.

Dr. BACON replied that it was the duty of President BUCHANAN, as a political man, of whom he spoke with all the respect due to—his office—[laughter]—not to lie, not to steal, not to break the Sabbath. These were the duties of the man—the political man. And it was his duty so to conduct himself in his office as not to violate any command of the decalogue. The Tract Society might, also, publish the duty of the citizen to give his vote in such a way as his conscience informed him would be for the common welfare and the glory of God, and the Tract Society might say so. He believed the brother was answered.

Mr. TAPPAN believed not. [Laughter.]

The Rev. Mr. THURSTON, of Maine, asked if the gentlemen of this meeting wished the Tract Society to publish tracts which implied the lawfulness and the righteousness of Slavery, and was it an objection to a Secretary of the Society that he believed Slavery to be a great sin?

Dr. BACON—No, Sir, I presume that question is addressed to me.

Mr. THURSTON—It is addressed to the Chair. If you wish to answer it you may.

Dr. BACON—I say it is the business of that Publishing Committee, when Bishop MEADE's tract comes before them, to expunge every word in it which implies the lawfulness or righteousness of Slavery.

Mr. THURSTON—Good!

Dr. BACON—And I am willing that the platform of the Society shall be, that though we publish nothing on Slavery but what is written at the South by Southern men, yet when it comes to our men for publication they shall expunge everything that they find implying that Slavery is right.

Mr. THURSTON liked that view of the matter very much, but he thought, as Mr. TAPPAN had said, that the tract of Bishop MEADE did, every now and then, imply the lawfulness and righteousness of Slavery, and he hoped this meeting would not endorse sentiments having that implication in them.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER said the only ground on which the Tract Society had any right to meddle with the subject of Slavery in their publications was the fact that it was a sin against God. [Applause.] Now, the resolution which it had been proposed to reform, began with the assertion of the duty of this Society to publish on those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery. The first moral duty that grew out of the existence of Slavery was the declaration that it was a sin! That was the instruction of the Word of God. Slavery was man-stealing. There was not a man who could deny the irrefutable logic that proves it. If a horse was stolen, the individual who bought that horse, knowing that he was stolen in the first place, was himself a thief in common law. There was no man could deny that the whole essence and origin of Slavery in this country was man-stealing. It began with that. It was perpetuated only by that; and in every generation millions, almost, were added to it, who not only never were sold, but no creature ever could show the least shadow or claim in the way of any equivalent given, or any right whatever to those immortal beings. Those millions of innocent babes were stolen from God, and from their parents, and from themselves in this country. That was slavery. It was man-stealing. It was man-stealing with every individual who had anything to do with it in the way of sanctioning it. It was man-stealing now on the part of the nation. This was pronounced a sin in the Word of God. It was a sin worthy of death. "He that stealeth a man, and slayeth him, or if he be found in his hand, shall be surely put to death." This was the sin of this country. This was the sin of American Slavery. Could the Tract Society draw back from the one duty that was now pressing upon it to make this declaration before the world? It had been said that two years ago these resolutions were drawn out, and it would be injudicious to go further. The bugbear and the terror under which some people labored was, that this Tract Society should become an Abolition Society. It must be an Abolition Society, if it did its duty to God. It was nothing more; it could be nothing less. They had nothing to do with the regulation of a sin. The proposition brought before this meeting on the previous night aimed at that. The general idea of these resolutions was that, after all, Slavery was not a sin; or if it was, that it was such a one that it could be modified, neutralized, managed, and so varied and applied by those who professs to own their chattels, that it would be turned into the performance of a sacred duty before God. They proposed really and in fact to publish instructions to slaveholders how to manage this sin in a manner that should be most agreeable in the face of God. Two years had elapsed since those resolutions had passed. Look at the progress of the iniquity in this country in those two years. There would not have been one of those infamous misdeeds committed if the Tract Society had done its duty at the outset. If the Tract Society had poured the light of the Word of God upon Slavery as a sin, they would not see the shame and the infamy of Slavery set up in the highest tribunals in our land as righteousness, as justice, and as law, by the nefarious declaration that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect. Was it not time now for the Word of God, and the Tract Society, with that word in their hand, to take a forward movement in reference to these outrages? Were they willing to throw themselves back on their action two years ago, before those outrages had been committed? He hoped that would not be done, it would be a retrograde movement. Consider what would be the effect of their refusing to make the declaration that American Slavery is a sin before God! He did not think he himself would have proposed that amendment to the resolutions. He would probably have sat in silence and certainly in anguish to see them pass without it. But now that it had been distinctly proposed to make this declaration, they must consider what they would say to the community and to the world, if they refused it. Think of this. As he had said at the outset, the only reasons why they had any right to meddle with this subject as a Tract Society, were that the object of that Society was the diffusion of God's truth, and that Slavery was a sin against God.

The Rev. Dr. PALMER said it seemed to him that there was a fallacy in the arguments which the gentleman had used in relation to this amendment. The question upon which they were called upon to act was not now in relation to the private sentiments they held, or the course which as individuals they were to pursue in regard to Slavery. If that were the question, he supposed every man present would hold up his hands, if necessary, in accordance with the views which had just been presented. But it seemed necessary to him that they should distinguish between a practical measure which they were to take for the accomplishment of an object which was of immediate importance, and their general action in regard to the subject of Slavery. The question was, What had they to accomplish? He agreed that they should say nothing that would sanction Slavery. But in voting to assail, not only the evils of Slavery, but the system itself, just as surely would they be pulling down with one hand what they had erected with the other. He submitted that there was nothing in the shape of approbation of Slavery in saying that there were duties connected with it. When a man has stolen a horse, or has taken from another a horse which he knows to have been stolen, and is, consequently, as bad as the thief, he has duties to perform to-wards the horse which the fact of the theft does not annul. It is his duty to treat him kindly, to feed him, and not overwork him. If he tortures him, or is cruel to him, he violates his duty, just as he did in stealing him; and if he violated his duty in one respect, was that any reason why he should be advised against violating it in another? [Applause.] Now, unless they could separate those two things at the meeting, to-morrow, he did not see how they were to get along at all. They were to meet an exigency, and the question with them now was, whether they should accomplish anything to-morrow or nothing. It would certainly be a great thing if they could get the action of the Society, last year, sustained, and have this great body instruct the master in his duties to his slave. There were different ways of attacking the institution of Slavery. If they could attack it in these details, and could succeed in making those people cut off all that was bad in the details, he did not think there would be very much left of it. If they taught the slaveholder to perform all the Christian duties towards his slave, then he thought there wouldbe very little leftfor Abolitionists to do. He did not mean to say that would be the best mode of proceeding if they had their choice, but they had not their choice, and must adopt the best course practicable. And just as surely as they mingled the two questions together, just so surely would they be defeated by their enemies. The constitutional argument against the action of the Society they all believed to be perfectly fallacious for the purpose for which it was adduced by the officers of the Society, but it seemed to him that it would be a good argument against bringing in that general declaration which this amendment proposed. He was not prepared to make a personal matter of this subject, so far as the present officers were concerned; he wanted that those who had stranded the vessel on the bank should be obliged to get her off again, and, therefore, he would not oppose the retaining of the present officers. He hoped they would keep to the one simple issue, and if they did, he was confident they would carry their point.

The Rev. Mr. JOCELYN contended that the Society should give expression to the private opinion of its members on the subject of Slavery, and sustained, in the main, the ground assumed by Mr. TAPPAN and Dr. CHEEVER.

The Rev. Dr. SMITH said it seemed to him very important that they should keep themselves within the scope of practical views. They were in danger of losing themselves in dreamy and barren generalities, in regard to which there would undoubtedly be differences, and, he feared, fatal differences, of judgment. They were now aiming, in regard to the two resolutions under discussion, at what they would be aiming in the meeting to-morrow. They could not agree on the bold, unqualified declaration that American Slavery is a sin, unless they were content to agree upon a Delphic utterance which might be interpreted in a great variety of ways. If by that the gentleman would say that every instance of the mere legal relation was a sin, how many men would agree with him? His morality was not so formal, dry, and skeleton a thing as that would be if it were a part of our morality. If the declaration were intended to affirm that the essential, vital principle of the American *system* of Slavery—that which keeps it in its orbit and which gives it its distinctive characteristic—by which he meant the chattel principle—was a sin, then he was with his brother CHEEVER and his brother TAPPAN, and every other man who held that view. But it was impossible to be definite in regard to any assertion of the views in which the legal relation was held among Christians, and now for them to adopt a general declaration which was not necessary for their practical purpose, and about which no unanimity could be secured, it would be highly impolitic. Nay, more; it would be unconstitutional: for while he stood here in opposition to the reasonings of the Executive Committee for their failure to obey the action of the Society last year, he did think that those reasonings would have validity as regarded this declaration which it was proposed to insert in the resolutions. There were several modes by which Slavery might be met by those who wished to see the system abrogated. If, for instance, he were rich enough to have a farm, or if Uncle Sam presented him with one, and he found on it a large bank of ice, which, if not removed would interfere with the vegetation, what would he do with it? Instead of attempting to hew it at once to pieces with a pick, which he might never be able to do, he would remove from it the earth, and the leaves and the branches and everything that hid it from the light of Heaven, and in due process of time the sunlight would dissolve it until not a speck remained, though certainly the process might be facilitated by such strenuous means as those suggested by his brothers, Dr. CHEEVER and Mr. TAPPAN. While he was doing that, however, with regard to Slavery, other persons might attack the system in any way they pleased. But the light of Christianity thrown on it would melt it down like the rays of the sun, and when they had brought a master to treat his servant, according to the precepts of Paul, there might be legal fetters, but there would not be moral fetters. The legal fetters might not be in the power of the master, but the moral fetters—those alone for which he might be morally responsible—perhaps the only ones for which he would be responsible, to God—those would melt away as the chains fell from the hands of the Apostle at the touch of the angel. He did not think that the views of his esteemed brother, Dr. CHEEVER, were at all compromised by the terms of the first resolution, and he hoped they would all agree on it, and hold the officers of the Society to its fulfillment.

When Dr. ADAMS had concluded, half a dozen gentlemen rose to their feet amid impatient cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. TURNBURR moved that the speakers in future be confined to five minutes each. He did so because he supposed there were forty or fifty hearts aching for vent.

Dr. TAPPAN rose to adopt Dr. SMITH into the Society to which he belonged. He would insert in his amendment the word "chattels," so as to make it perfectly acceptable to his reverend brother, to whom he held out the hand of fellowship.

Dr. SMITH said that what he would do as an individual would be distinguished from what he would do as a member of the Society. And even the introduction of the term "chattel" did not take away the mist.

Mr. TAPPAN—Dr. SMITH did say expressly that if I said "chattel slavery," he would go with me. I do say chattel slavery, and now he refuses to keep his word. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEGGETT said it was forgotten that this was not the Tract Society. It had become very evident that it was quite possible for a few individuals to defeat entirely the object for which they had come here. He supposed he spoke understandingly to every gentleman who came here on the invitation of those who signed the circular, when he stated that they came here because they were dissatisfied with the action of the executive officers of the Association, and for the purpose of considering solely as a practical measure, what they should do to put the society and its officers right in regard to that matter.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER replied to the remarks of Dr. SMITH. He was convinced that nothing was to be done with Slavery but laying the axe at the root of the tree. They could do nothing by going up among the branches and fruit, and trying to convert a crab apple into a New-York pippin. And, again, in regard to this process of melting, it should be remembered that there was a process of melting that only increased the evil. An icicle was formed, and as long as the melting was only a transitory process, freezing was the law. There was a little melting and a little emotion, but just as in the moral constitution, a passing emotion not carried into action only hardens the character.

Dr. SMITH rejoined in a few remarks, and was followed by

The Rev. Mr. CLARKE who declared that the Tract Society to be of use must have a principle. His idea of Slavery rather suggested a bank of granite than a bank of ice. It was not mere frozen freedom. It was the antagonistic of freedom. And if it could be got rid of in no other way they must drill it with a principle and blow it up. [Laughter.]

Here another contest for the floor occurred. Being awarded to Mr. BISHOP, of Vermont, he renewed the motion for the five-minute rule, and that no gentleman be allowed to speak twice until all the rest had spoken once.

This was adopted.

Mr. BISHOP continued to say that if he had supposed he had been invited to an Anti-Slavery discussion, he most assuredly would have staid at home. Vermont, he said, only wanted an affirmation of the fourth resolution of last year, and if the present Executive refused to accede to it, then he hoped they would resign and make way for others who would. He hoped an opportunity would be given to gentlemen from Massachusetts and Connecticut, to express their views on this subject.

After short addresses by the Rev. Mr. PATTEN, the Rev. Dr. IDE, Mr. MOORE, of Connecticut; Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FOSSENDEN, and others,

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN rose and said he believed it would be conceded on all hands, that those gentlemen who, during their life-time, had been in favor of the most ultra measures in respect to the question of Slavery, and of inforcing their own peculiar ultra views on all Christian minds, had been listened to this morning with a degree of patience and respect which they had no right to demand. Let it be understood that the gentleman who was in favor of turning the American Tract Society into the most effective and urgent Abolition Society that could be organized or instituted in this country, had been those who came here, as he believed, to break the Society into ten thousand pieces, by engrafting on the resolution, which they proposed to reform, a declaration which they knew all Christian men to believe, but which it was not necessary at all times for all Christian men to assert. For himself, he believed the American Tract Society was doomed, for other reasons than those mentioned to-day. He believed they had in the pamphlet addressed, "To Business Men" the germ of its dissolution. He believed its system of colporteurage was a humbug and a dead loss; that it had avenues open for losses and wastes and expenditures which could never be stopped, and that the whole system must be remodelled. He did not rise for any other purpose, however, than to bring the meeting to a close.

A member rose and said that speeches had been thrust on the meeting by members who would not have the right to a place on the floor of the house at the meeting to-morrow.

Several gentlemen explained that they were present and spoke in pursuance of invitations from the Committee.

Dr. HAWES regretted, for many reasons, the course which the discussion had this day taken. He had adopted a practical maxim in his ethics, to wit: never knowingly to be drawn into doing what was wrong, and, in regard to what was right, if he could not do all he wanted to do, he did the best he could. Under certain circumstances he might act upon the preamble as proposed to be prefixed to the resolution now under discussion, but that was not the point. It would encumber the resolution, it would end in their defeat, it would divide this body, Taking the ground of the resolution, they would stand on high ground—on vantage ground—and, if they could occupy that ground, they could maintain the influence of the Society intact for years to come. Why then press on it what he must regard as an ultra sentiment, which could only result in defeat.

Dr. CHEEVER—Mr. Chairman, I do protest—

CHAIRMAN—You have already spoken.

Dr. CHEEVER—I do protest—

Cries of "Order."

Dr. CHEEVER—I am only going to say a word, and then I retire. I do protest most solemnly—though it be my brother HAWES that speaks it—in the name of God and His Word, against the assertion that saying that American Slavery is a sin against God, is an ultra sentiment. I must say that much.

Dr. CHEEVER, amid much excitement and calls for order, withdrew.

Speeches were then made by Mr. SEELY, of Union College, Mr. CHEEVER, of Connecticut, and others.

The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, in advocating the passage of the resolutions as reported by the Committee, called the attention of the meeting for a moment to the moral power with which they could go before the meeting to-morrow upon the basis of the fourth resolution. What is that resolution? The fruit of the wisdom of fifteen well-selected men, after a year of investigation; the unanimous declaration of the Society that it could and ought to print a tract on the moral duties which grew out of the fact that Slavery existed and the moral evils and vices it was known to promote. Had duty changed? Had what they ought to do ceased to be an obligation? Where was their moral power? The Executive Committee had the laboring-van, and a hard tug they would have of it. They should not throw away their opportunity by bringing in new statements. He could not do this conscientiously. Last year, by request of others, Dr. THOMPSON moved the adoption of that report. He declared himself satisfied with it, both in its negative and positive side; against political action, in favor of moral action. A strong persistent effort was made to charge those who first moved in the matter with secretly aiming at something more; to subvert the Tract Society and to change it into an Abolition Society. He denied this last year; he denied it to-day. He would not dishonor nor belittle himself by throwing away the moral power gained last year.

The sinfulness of Slavery underlay the whole action of last year. The South knew this. Let them discuss the moral duties of masters as taught in the New Testament, and Slavery would fall in the United States, as it fell before the same preaching throughout the wide Roman Empire.

At the close of Dr. THOMPSON's remarks the previous question was called for, and the motion carried.

Some discussion followed as to a point of parliamentary practice, but, eventually, the resolutions, as reported, were adopted by an overwhelming majority, Mr. TAPPAN's amendment receiving but four votes in all.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH reported a series of supplemental resolutions, to which the Committee had unanimously agreed, and which set forth their views more at length. In addition to these,

Mr. JOHN JAY proposed the following, which was accepted, and adopted simultaneously with the rest:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that in addition to other teachings on the subject of Slavery, the Society are now circulating a tract touching the duty of slaves, it is especially fitting, that a tract should also be published on the duties of masters.

The meeting then adjourned, having been five hours in session.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

Yesterday the Ninth Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The rain, which fell steadily all the morning, did not prevent a full attendance.

The Chair was taken by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D.

After the introductory hymn, the Rev. Dr. JUDD, of Montgomery, read a portion of the Scriptures, and engaged in prayer.

The Treasurer's report was then read by E. VERNON, Esq. After which the Annual Report of the Directors was recited by the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, and adopted unanimously.

According to the Report, the Treasury receipts amounted to $79,603 22, and the disbursements to $79,604 33. The *aggregate* of expenditure ABROAD (including the chapel in Paris) is larger than in any year preceding. Including the funds given for that chapel, with those derived from all sources, the amount at the disposal of the Board was a small advance on the amount of the year before. The receipts, however, from ordinary sources, and for *ordinary* purposes, were below those of the year before.

The number of laborers in the home field, employed the whole or parts of the year, is 61.

The service rendered has been distributed over portions of nineteen different States, extending to the northern, southern, eastern and western divisions of the country.

The number of Papal children reported as gathered into separate Sunday, week-day, and industrial schools—irrespective of those sent into denominational institutions—is *two thousand nine hundred and forty-six*, which, added to the numbers formerly reported, will make an aggregate of more than *thirteen thousand* which the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION has brought under evangelical instruction.

The number of teachers, male and female, devoted to the instruction of these children and youth, is *two hundred and ninety-six*, making a force of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN individuals every week, in conjunction with the Board, endeavoring to counteract the influence of the "Man of Sin."

The number of Romanists publicly and otherwise addressed on the subject of religion by those connected with the Society, during the year, cannot be less than fifty thousand.

The number of converts, among Romanists, to the Lord Jesus Christ, reported during the year, is upwards of 250, thus making more than one thousand two hundred and fifty which have been reported to the office as some of the fruits of the Society's labors.

Within the year two churches have been gathered from among the Papal population, making 22 churches which have been added to the number of evangelical churches of the land.

The number intellectually convinced of the errors of Popery, and who consequently hold but a nominal relation to it, are very many.

One missionary reports more than *five hundred*, within the past eighteen months, who in connection with his labors have openly renounced the Papal system of religion.

Another reports a much larger number in connection with his ministry.

Others, in different parts of the country, report additional numbers.

The number of printed pages bearing directly on the appropriate work of the Society, put in circulation during the year, is about *seven millions*.

The Report next speaks of the foreign field. At the outset it briefly reviews the general condition of the Popedom, outside of our own country. It notices the activity of the Papal Court in seeking to add to its list of officials persons of rank; also to fill up the constitutional number of Cardinals, and to establish concordats with various nations, and the joy that is felt at the progress made in England, Scotland, Wurtemburg, Russia, Mexico and some other places. It also notices its declining power in Sardinia, Belgium, Bohemia and some of the Republics of South America, and its loud and bitter complaints. It shows that the concordats with Austria and Wurtemburg do not work well, and that the new doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception" has greatly diminished the attachment of many of the priests and people in various countries of Europe, and that in France, Austria, Naples and even the States of the Church, vast multitudes are held in connection with the Popedom only through fear; that in Russia a counter movement is on foot, by which Rome is likely to lose a *million* of her subjects at once, if they have not seceded already. The Report shows that, notwithstanding all the show of activity and growth in some places, on the whole, the power of the Papal See is decidedly declining, though it yet has terrible strength.

The Rev. Mr. GANSE, of the Reformed Dutch Church, New-York, then addressed the audience. He alluded to the spiritual predicament of the Southern division of the American Continent, and especially of Mexico. In this connection he spoke of Miss RANKIN, of Brownsville, Texas, whose efforts as an educator of twenty poor Mexican girls, and as a distributor of the Scriptures, have been been well appreciated and valuable. The island of Hayti was also mentioned in connection with the labors of an American citizen Mr. WARING, whose missionary labors had realized the existence of one bright star amidst the darkness of a field characterized as extremely benighted. Among 27,000,000 of immortal beings, such, and a few similar enterprises were all that could be recorded. While crowded scores and hundreds in this City were urging their way to the newly-found sacramental board, yet within almost ear-shot, millions in Mexico are not merely destitute of the light of truth, but sunk in every form of sensuality and sin. The churches of America ought not to overlook such facts, but bear in mind the responsibility imposed upon them by their advantages and position.

The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK took up the case of Ireland. Speaking of the great mass of the Irish immigrants, the Rev. Dr. said: "They are coming over like locusts—the very air of the Atlantic is darkened with them; they come in grand fleets of mighty ships, not in pitiful Puritan *Mayflower* vessels. They come, and we have to do the best we can with them. You never hear any bad news of the *Protestant* Irish. Inquire at the police offices. Was there ever such a thing heard of as a North of Ireland Presbyterian being engaged in the last street-fight? It is better, however, to convert the Irish at home than to attempt the task when the emigration comes over in the shape of Southern Milesian Catholics. Get Ireland Protestantized, there would then be little fear for this country. Roman Catholic priests are not reared from American Catholics, and it never will be so. Convert Ireland, if you wish to check the rising tide of Romanism in America. The children of American Catholics can find better employment than in devoting themselves to the priesthood. French priests never succeed here. Our population need and demand spiritual teachers, who speak the language. He concluded, by expressing his opinion that the present effort was intensely rational, in reference to the growth of Protestantism in America.

The Rev. E. E. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, reviewed the religious history of Papal Europe.

The Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of this City, being present, was invited to speak. In France, he said, the whole number of Protestant congregations was 1,500. In Belgium the door was opening and the work spreading. Politics is not always the exponent of what is actually doing. The question was, what is doing among the great masses of the people? Political papers and political movements do not affect or touch those matters.

The Hon. W. JESSUP, LL.D., of Philadelphia, moved the concluding resolution in a brief address of great pertinency and power. He feared nothing from the influx of all Europe. With our freedom, our intelligence, we proffer them a share of our own blessings. If the poorhouses contain some of the migratory race, the masses of them have built the railroads and the churches. It was under the providence of God that these poor creatures had been sent amongst us, degraded though they might be, that by the very operation of our institutions, they might in their moral elevation roll back upon Europe the elements of a most marvelous change. The Irish day laborer became an American land owner. Of all forms of tyranny, that which cramps the conscience was in his opinion the vilest and most soul-destroying. Our institutions are opposed to tyranny, and even Roman Catholicism has in this land undergone, from necessity, some modification, if not of its essential character, yet in its pestiferous operation. The effort to exclude the Bible from Common schools was premature; in another State the attempt had caused a storm of Protestant feeling to sweep successfully over the country. The Reverend gentleman argued the propriety of the use of the Bible in common schools at some length. Those schools would elevate the character of the Catholic population. Used rightly, the Bible would sever the bonds that tie down the rising race in the darkness of a slavish form of superstition. When a man reads the Bible for himself, he is no longer a Catholic. He is a Protestant. The priest anathematizes him, tells him he is deserving of eternal damnation because that he has read the Bible to his children. But when Ireland should cease to send us priests, speaking of course the language familiar to the people, such a state of things would cease and the use of the Bible in Common Schools would be left to work out its natural results.

The Rev. Dr. VAN PELT repeated the oft-quoted declaration of LAFAYETTE, on his visit to this country, indorsing the necessary connection between political and religious liberty.

Resolutions, embodying the preceding views, and demanding of American Protestant Churches the deepest sympathy, and the most liberal aid, were moved and seconded by the successive speakers. After which a hymn was sung, and the assembly dismissed with the benediction.

Anniversary of the New-York Sunday-School Union.

The rain yesterday interfered seriously with the celebration of the Sunday-School Anniversaries in this City. The Committee of Arrangements of the Sunday-School Union, in their printed programme of the exercises, stated that if the day should prove stormy, the afternoon meetings at the several churches would be omitted. Great was the disappointment among the little folks, who had expected to march to the annual festivals of the S

the jerk on the wire, caused by the sudden rise of the vessel to a heavy sea, is almost entirely obviated.

Ordinarily in matters of this kind it is useless attempting to convey to the general reader by mere verbal description an accurate impression of the principle of a machine by describing in technicalities its many and complex fittings. In this instance, however, the main feature, and upon which all else in a paying-out machine entirely depends—the "brake"—is pretty generally known, and the other portions of the apparatus are of so simple a character as scarcely to need more than mentioning. The whole of the important part of the machine, then, may be said to consist of APPOLD's self-regulating brake, which is so adjusted and so constructed as always to exert a certain amount of resistance (which can be regulated) by the revolution of the wheels to which it is applied. More than this fixed amount of resistance, whatever it may be, it cannot produce, no matter whether the machine is hot or dry, or covered with sand, and neither can it be worked at less than this amount, no matter to what extent all the friction surfaces of the wooden brake itself may be oiled. This well-known brake was first exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851 in the new labor machine constructed for prisons, in order to insure a certain amount of work from each convict. For this hard-labor purpose the brake is still extensively employed. It is made of bars of wood laid lengthways across the edge of the wheel, over which it laps down firmly, and to which it is held with massive weights fixed to the ends of levers. It is the number and size of these weights which regulate precisely the degree of resistance to the revolutions of the wheel, and which, of course, enable those in charge of the machine to fix the pressure of the brake at what they please, and when once so fixed nothing can alter it. In the present paying-out machine this brake is attached over two drums connected with the two main grooved wheels round which the actual cable passes in running out. The latter are simply broad, solid, iron wheels, each cut with four very deep grooves, in which the cable rests, to prevent it flying up or "overriding" It passes over these two main wheels, not in a double figure of eight, as in the old ponderous machine of four wheels, but simply bound over one, on to and round the other, and so on four times, till it is finally paid down into the water. Thus, then, the wire will be forced up from the hold of the vessel, pass four times over the double main wheels, which, as we have said, are each connected with the brake or friction drums, past the register which indicates its rate of paying out and strain upon the cable, and then at once into the deep. The strain at which the cable breaks is 62 cwt., and to guard against any chance of mishap not more than half this strain will ever be put upon it. The brakes, as a rule, will be fixed to give a strain of about 16 cwt., and the force required to keep the machine going, or about 8 cwt. more, is the utmost that will be allowed to come upon the wire. Thus, therefore, the force required to sever the cable can never be exerted even by accident or mishap, no matter who may be in charge of the machine nor how much the vessel may pitch and roll. The brake of the paying-out machine used on the occasion of the last attempt was capable, by a movement of the hand, of exerting the most prodigious resistance to the turning of the wheels, and this formidable invention was used with so little care, that not until the injury was irreparable was the danger seen. The chief beauty, however, of the new machine is that, while nothing can add to the fixed strain of the brakes, any one, no matter who, can in a moment, ease them as much as he thinks necessary, and until, in fact, there is *no* resistance at all beyond the 8-cwt. strain on the wire, which, as we have said, is required to keep the machine turning. So simple is the operation, too, by which this important relief can be effected, that a child even could remove the whole resistance of the brake and put it on again as often as 20 or 30 times in the course of a single minute. For this purpose, at a few feet from the paying-out machine, the cable passes over a wheel which registers precisely the strain in pounds at which the coil is running out. Facing this register is a steering wheel, precisely similar to that of an ordinary vessel, and connected in the same way with compound levers, which act upon the brake. Thus the officer in charge of the apparatus stands by this wheel, and, watching the register of strain or pitch of the vessel, opens the brakes by the slightest movement of his hand and lets the cable run freely as the stern rises. The same officer, however, cannot by any possible method increase the actual strain on the cable, which must remain always according to the friction at which the brake is first adjusted by the engineer. During the last two or three days that this machine has been at work the value and simplicity of the whole apparatus have been made so manifest that it is evident, as far as the paying-out machine is concerned, all that mechanical skill can effect in aid of the great undertaking has been accomplished. Both the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon* will each be fitted with one of these paying out machines, which, of course, when connected with and turned by steam, can be used for the purpose of under-running or drawing back the cable in case of any hitch rendering such a rather dangerous operation necessary.

As we intimated, some time since, a preliminary expedition—if we may so term it—will start from this country about the middle of next month, when both the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* will steam away into deep water, and then try a variety of experiments connected with submerging the cable, with a view of ascertaining practically the value of this new apparatus, and also how far some suggestions which have been made with regard to buoying it at intervals can be carried out. During this brief experimental cruise every known test which can be attempted to prove the efficiency of the paying-out machines and those for under-running, &c., will be resorted to, and the result of the experience thus obtained applied to improving any little defects which may exist in the apparatus before the final starting of the expedition in June next.

Recompense to Mr. Morse from European Governments

"A meeting took place yesterday at the Foreign Office for the purpose of examining a proposal made on behalf of Dr. MORSE, a citizen of the United States of America, to whom is due the system of telegraphic communication which has received his name. No doubt the discovery of the principle upon which that system is founded does not belong to Dr. MORSE, but he was the first to transfer that discovery from the region of speculative science into that of practical application. It is owing to his labors and to investigations, the honor which is incontestibly due to him, that electrical communication which before this time was but a mere fact asserted by science, has become a reality, and one of the most useful acquisitions which our age has made, and has to bequeath to posterity. The important service which Mr. MORSE has rendered to the whole world, to Governments as well as to individuals, is attested by the admiration which his system, when applied, has universally excited, and by the use which has immediately been made of it throughout both continents. In almost all the countries where the electric telegraph is used, it is his apparatus which we find at work. Mr. MORSE being unable, meanwhile, to obtain a patent for his invention in Europe, as in the United States, has thereby found himself deprived of the profits which he ought to have derived from the working of it, and which would have afforded him a legitimate recompense for his labors and his pecuniary sacrifices. It thence appears that it would be an injustice if all the countries which now profit by the application of his system should not now take this state of the case into their consideration, and directly grant to Mr. Morse a collective remuneration. With this conviction, he has thought himself entitled to appeal to their sense of equity. The Emperor's Government, thinking that such a request had a right to a sympathetic reception, has not hesitated to support it with the other governments, which make use, as it does itself, of the Morse system. This measure has been received with the same feeling as that with which it was made. In Austria, in Belgium, in the Netherlands, in Piedmont, in Russia, in the States of the Holy See, in Sweden, in Tuscany, and in Turkey, this apparatus is employed as it is in France. The governments of these different countries have adhered then to the proposal of the Emperor's Government, to examine in what manner they could evince their gratitude to Mr. Morse; and it was in consequence of this generous determination that their representatives met together at the Foreign Office yesterday. Their first sitting gives us reason to believe that they will easily be enabled to agree upon a measure of remuneration, the honor of bestowing which will be shared by all the governments, in whose generosity Mr. MORSE has placed his confidence."

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

A private Council was held to day at the Tuileries, I know not what subjects were discussed, but M. BILAULT, the late minister of the interior, was present. It is proposed that M. MORSE should receive a bonus of 500,000f. subscribed by several European powers, for his discoveries in electric communication.

Legalizing Stock Contracts—The New-York Law Commended.

From the London Times (City Article) April 30.

The fact mentioned in the last advices from America, of the Legislature of the State of New-York having passed a bill legalizing all time bargains in stocks, *will cause attention to be directed to the discreditable state of the law on the same subject on this side.* A large proportion of the operations in the Stock Exchange are entered into for "the account." A capitalist, for instance, thinking well or ill of the prospects of the market, may buy or sell £100,000 Consols, arranging to conclude the transaction on the next settling day—these days being appointed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange at intervals of about a month. He has thus time to make any plans he may deem desirable in the interval, or, if he should change his view, he can close the bargain at the current price of any subsequent day, paying or receiving the difference. *The system is thoroughly advantageous, and so convenient is it found that a majority of the dealings by the most eminent financial establishments are thus conducted* But it is *nevertheless entirely* ILLEGAL, *and any person who may have entered into a compact to take or deliver stocks at a future date can repudiate his bargain without being liable to any other consequences than that of being branded as a cheat by those to whom his default may become known.* In the days when ignorance prevailed on all the true principles of business, and when enactments against not only usury, but almost every other method by which shrewd persons contrive to make the most of their money or goods, were considered essential, this interpretation of the law was held to present a very fine obstacle to gambling. But, like all such paternal provisions, it, of course, wholly failed in its object, and has never had any other effect than that of enabling a few of those rogues who at extremely distant intervals have sunk to that lowest depth in which what are called debts of honor are repudiated to disavow any contracts that may have resulted in loss, and to leave their broker to bear the consequences. It will be seen, also, that the tendency of the system must be to impair the feeling of respect for legal usages, and this, moreover, among a class whose dealings are all in connection with money, and who should therefore be stimulated by possible means to a tone of the most scrupulous respectability. The principal transactions in the Stock Exchange—transactions, be it remembered, which are effected daily for the leading capitalists, merchants, and public establishments of the country—are conducted on no better footing than would be the case if they were entered into among outlaws. Happily, this has been attended by no bad results, as far as the general cultivation of good faith is concerned. Indeed, it has led to the establishment of a voluntary code, which is found to exercise an influence as powerful as any that could arise from the most stringent penalties of the Courts. *But the reproach to the country of allowing such an anomalous state of affairs is not on that account in any way diminished. It will be well, therefore, to follow the example of New-York,* so that all contracts for securities, of whatever kind, may be brought henceforth under the regular action of the laws of the land.

The Transport of Africans to the French West Indies.

From the London News.

The great irregularity of the West African mail steamers has of late interrupted the current of the history of the notorious Regis contract for supplying the French West Indies with purchased Africans. The last arrivals, however, put us in possession of some additional facts quite conclusive as to the character of this traffic. Subsequently to the news that the Portuguese authorities had refused to allow the French purchase of negroes within the limits of the province of Angola, our readers may recollect that advices from the West Indies announced the arrival in the French Antilles of one of M. REGIS' ships with a cargo of 800 Africans, 100 of whom lost their lives in an attempt to land them. But hitherto there has been nothing positively known as to where this unhappy batch of negroes was obtained. The African mail just arrived fills up this hiatus in the melancholy and miserable tale. It seems that the *Stella*, after being joined by another ship, the *Clara*, proceeded beyond the territorial limits of Angola, and there found barracoons filled with slaves belonging to the Cuban charterers of various American vessels, which had been seized, (equipped for the traffic, but without national papers on board,) and sent to the Vice Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone for adjudication. A bargain was soon struck with the agents in charge of the barracoons. Eight hundred of these slaves, who had been captured in the regular course of the internal slave-trade, and brought down to the coast for exportation, were bought for the *Stella*, and 400 for the *Clara*. Of the 800 purchased for the *Stella*, 600 were shipped in one day; so hurried and unscrupulous were the French agents engaged in this disgusting and cruel transaction. The only thought or care they had was whether the negroes they drove from the barracoons on board the ship were in physical plight to bear a voyage across the Atlantic. That ascertained, into the hold and between decks they were thrust, with the expedition that defies all Spanish competition or rivalry. And from the slave barracoons southward of Angola, on the west coast of Africa, those 1,200 negroes were carried by the contractors of the Imperial Government of France to Martinique and Guadaloupe. What may have been the mortality of the middle passage is not stated. But it is known from other sources that 100 of the Africans so bought were swamped, and perished on the coast of one of those islands. Let us, therefore, assume that of the 1,200 thus bought, only 1,000 safely reached the French colonies. On their arrival the contractor would, by the terms of his arrangement with the Imperial Government, because entitled to £20,000. Now, in what one single particular, we ask, does this operation differ from an ordinary slave-trade adventure, punishable as felony by the laws of every civilized country, and denounced as a crime against God and man by the Congresses of Vienna and Verona?

The Americans among the Antilles.

From the Paris Presse, April 27.

The last steamer from the West Indies brought us news of great interest. We are informed of the cession of the bay of Samana to the United States, with the right of establishing there a naval station and building fortifications. If this fact be true, it will entail, in the future, the gravest consequences.

Situated at the western extremity of the Island of Hayti, the Bay of Samana is the finest, perhaps, in the world, and it is regarded as the most magnificent maritime and commercial position to be found among the Antilles. All the fleets of Europe could anchor there in perfect security. Timber, for building purposes, abounds in the neighboring forests, and the river Yuna opens communication with the whole interior of the country as far as Santo-Iago, the largest town in the Dominican Republic after the capital.

Masters of this portion of the island, the Americawould exercise supreme supervision from Santo-Domingo to Port-au-Prince. Such a supervision would be extremely dangerous to the liberty of the two States which occupy the Haytien territory. We can easily understand the repugnance and legitimate fear with which a nation, essentially interested in the maintenance of Slavery, is looked upon both by the Dominicans, who are mostly men of color, and the Haytiens, of whom a great majority are of the pure African race.

The session will be further complicated by the project of annexing the entire Dominican Republic. But we do not think that this session can be regarded yet as a settled fact. To whom will the stipulated indemnity be paid? Who has the right to receive it No one, assuredly, since the Dominican Republic is an Independent State. The treaty relative to Samana is itself extremely obscure. Five or six years ago, General CAYNAU endeavored to conclude it; but our Consul at Port-au Prince, M. MAXIME RAYBAND, frustrated his attempts. M. ELLIOT, Consul at Santo-Domingo, was more fortunate in 1854, and SANTANA ceded the bay to the Americans. It is this treaty that is evoked to-day; but the Congress at Washington refuses to sanction it; it has even been disapproved of by France and England, and we do not think that it can create a right in favor of the United States.

If the establishment of the Americans at Samana is yet doubtful, the mail brings us another fact which appears to be well authenticated. We alluse to the American occupation of the little island of Navaz or Navaze situated between Hayti, Jamaica and Cuba at about the same distance from the first two of these islands.

Navaz would be a very meagre possession if we only looked to the fertility of its land. It is deserted and wholly void, it is said, of vegetation. Deposits of guano, of which we do not know the extent or the value, form its only wealth. But its shores approximate Cuba, which excites in such a great degree the cupidity of Americans. Furthermore, as Perim commands the entrance to the Gulf of Arabia, so Navaz commands the route from Jamaica to Europe. We see then that this island, whose name does not even figure in the most voluminous geographical dictionaries, does not want importance in a political point of view.

If we are to credit our correspondence, the Emperor FAUSTIN (SOULOUQUE) has engaged the Governments of France and England to intervene at Washington, and obtain the abandonment of Navaz.

France is interested in not allowing the United States to assume too strong a position in the Antilles. She has good reasons for opposing an establishment of this Republic in the Bay of Samana, but *we do not know of any serious objections that she could raise with regard to the Isle of Navaz*, which has never been regarded as a dependency of St. Domingo, and the seizure of which can do us no injury, unless we regard it as the first step towards the conquest of Cuba. This would only constitute it an argument by hypotheses. As to England, she will surely protest, although she has no propriety right in the Island. But we scarcely feel in the humor to complain. Remembering the manner in which Aden, Perim and so many other points have been seized, we cannot help experiencing a kind of satisfaction, and repeating with pleasure: "*A voleur, voleur et demi.*"

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Capture of Jhansi and Kotah—Slaughter of 3,000 Sepoys—Further Particulars of the Fall of Lucknow.

Telegraphic advices had been received in England from Bombay to the 9th of April.

Sir HUGH ROSE laid siege to Jhansi on the 27th of March. On the 1st of April 25,000 rebels, with 18 guns, called the Army of Peshawa, endeavored to raise the siege, but were defeated with the slaughter of 1,500 men. On the 2d of April the town fortifications were captured. On the 5th the garrison escaped in the night, were pursued and 3,000 cut up. Six British officers were killed.

Another account says: "On the 4th of April, after a severe struggle in which the British loss was heavy, the town was stormed and taken, and on the 6th the fort was occupied."

At Rajpootana the rebels had made a desperate but ineffectual attack on the palace of the Rajah of Kotah. Subsequently General ROBERTS carried the position of the rebels by assault, and occupied the town of Kotah. The rebels fled, and great slaughter took place in the pursuit.

Col. MILMAN was compelled to retire from Agingsur with a detachment of the 37th regiment, with loss of baggage. They were shut up at Azimghur. Strong detachments were on their way from Lucknow to relieve them. Some disturbances had occurred at Goojerat and the island of Beyt, and an attempt to dislodge the rebels had been repulsed. The island was afterwards evacuated by the rebels.

In the Southern Mahratta country the insurgent Dessayes, after committing many outrages, were driven into Goa territory. A reward of 10,000 rupees was offered for the capture of each of the chief dessayes.

Calpee was filled with rebel fugitives, and a great panic prevailed.

The instructions from the Secret Committee of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, relative to the policy to be pursued towards the natives of provinces lately in hostility, are published, and their tenor favors a generous, but just course of procedure. The disarming of a district is recommended in advance of any amnesty being extended to it.

It is said that NENA SAHIB was still at Shahjehawpore, and the principal rebels with him.

THE FALL OF LUCKNOW.

Another mail brings another admirable Indian letter from Mr. RUSSELL the special correspondent of the London *Times*. We publish below large extracts, which will be found well worth perusal. The letter is dated "Camp of the Martiniere, March 17," and gives an account of the operations before Lucknow on the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th, which placed the city in the possession of the British. To present the whole picture more completely before the reader, we may here repeat briefly what these operations were. On the 10th the operations commenced by the force capturing Banks' House and the defences adjoining it. On the 11th OUTRAM seized the iron bridge and swept the suburbs of the city, establishing himself strongly from the Badshabagh to that point, and in the evening of the same day the Highlanders and Sikhs carried the intrenched position around the Begum's Palace. The 12th and 13th were devoted to the bombardment of the Imambarrah and Kaiserbagh. The former of these works was attacked on the 14th, and not only did it fall after a weak resistance, but the Kaiserbagh, which had been reserved for another day's fire and assault. On the evening of the 14th, as the British had turned both lines of the enemy's works, they were in "solid occupation" of the Kaiserbagh—the key of the Sepoy position—but the enemy still occupied the Messhouse, the Residency, the large Imambaragh, and several points along the right bank of the river. On the 15th, the British guns played on these points all day, and two flying columns were sent out to cut up the fugitives. On the 16th, the Douglas Brigade, under Sir James OUTRAM, crossed the river by the bridge of boats, and advanced to the Residency. By the close of the day they occupied the river up to the stone bridge, the large Imambaagh, and all the adjoining buildings. The enemy fled in all directions, broken and discomfited. On the 17th, (the day on which the mail left,) by a final manœuvre of OUTRAM, the city was in complete possession of the British. We now extract from Mr. RUSSELL's letter:

MEETING BETWEEN SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND JUNG BAHADOOR.

THURSDAY, March 11.—Our guns and mortars, which were put in position yesterday, opened on the Begum's Palace, and on the second line of the enemy's defences. This fire proved very destructive, and our heavy guns battered down stone walls and breached the brick and earth works of the enemy. It was understood that the Begum's Palace would be assaulted at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but the front was so well screened by out-houses, and by thick earthworks and parapets, that our artillery, powerful as it was, did not make sufficient impression on the place to justify an attack till two hours later. I waited, in common with many others, for a long time, till the period arrived to return to camp, in order to witness the state visit of JUNG BAHADOOR to his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. No one could say whether the assault was to come off or not, but, according to general orders, it was quite settled that the Maharajah would make his appearance in our camp about 4 o'clock. A canopy was prepared in front of the Commander-in-Chief's mess tent. A guard of honor of Highlanders, their band and pipers, were drawn up near it, an escort of the 9th Lancers and a battery of field-guns were in front and on the flanks, and all the ceremonials which could be devised under the circumstances were executed admirably well. Sir COLIN, in full uniform, was punctual to the minute, and all his staff not on duty were also present *en grande tenue.* The Chief, it was plain enough, would rather have been close to the Begum's Palace. His eye and his ear were by turns directed towards that place, whence, as the time wore on, could be heard the increasing rattle of musketry. Still the Jung came not. Minute after minute passed by very slowly. It was plain that his Highness the Maharajah, if he knew the Commander-in-Chief's arrangements, did not possess the "politeness of princes." It was 5 o'clock, and the musketry was rolling out in great volleys. Sir COLIN was walking up and down, like a man who had waited quite long enough for his wife to get on her bonnet, and was about to "stand it no longer," when a great buzz amid the soldiers announced the arrival of the Jung Bahadoor, "the Lord of Battle," and the band of the Highlanders and the thunder of the guns gave him welcome. Inside the canopy were Sir ARCHDALE WILSON, Colonel HOGG, Colonel YOUNG, Colonel STERLING, Sir HOPE GRANT, Major BRUCE, Major NORMAN, Dr. TICE, &c. As the Maharajah approached the Commander-in-Chief and his aides-de-camp on duty stepped out to meet him. Who in London does not remember the Maharajah's diamonds, and jewelled head dress? In the light of the setting sun, they were looked more brilliant than under the operatic chandeliers. Indeed, he was so very brilliant, that for a time one only looked at the casque and at the scarlet coat, crisp with jewels and gold, and not at the man who wore them. With white kid-gloved hand raised to his glittering crest, above which nodded a plume of bird of paradise feathers delicately loaded with emeralds and diamonds, JUNG BAHADOOR advanced towards Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, took the outstretched hand of our Chief, and introduced him to his two brothers, who, almost equally gaudy in attire and rich in decoration, accompanied him. Col. M'GREGOR, in his full uniform and orders, was on the right of the Maharajah, and after him came a long following of Generals in rich dresses, most of them with faces of the Calmuck type, broad in the shoulders, short-necked, and thin-legged. They seated themselves on chairs, anything but easy for them, on the right of Sir COLIN, whose staff sat on his left, and then there was a long interchange of courteous speeches, but Sir COLIN's mind seemed intent on the Begum's Palace, and his ears fixed on the rapid roll of musketry. Still the speeches and conversation went on, the Maharajah's quick eye glancing furtively from staff to Highlander, and back again. In the midst of all this courtly ceremony, a tall figure, covered with dust, broke through the crowd of spectators at the end of the line of Highlanders, and strode up towards the Chief, who rose from his seat and advanced to meet him. It was strange enough, amid all this glitter of gold lace and fine clothes, to see this apparition in boden gray tunic, turbaned cap, and trunk boots, with a long sword clanking on the ground, and head and face and garments covered with dust, walking stiffly up the aisle of men. "I am desired by the Chief of the Staff, Sir, to tell you that we have taken the Begum's Palace, with little loss, and are now in possession of it and the adjoining buildings." And, with a few pleased words from Sir COLIN, the deputy-aojtant general to the chief of the staff, HOPE JOHNSTONE, marched out of the crowd again and vanished. JUNG BAHADOOR perhaps imagined it was a well-executed *coup de théâtre*; but it was a hard reality—as hard almost as the skirl of the bagpipes, which were played by six as fine Highlanders as ever trod on heather, who walked twice in front of us to a heart-stirring pibroch, and then played a few *morceaux*, to the great delight of the Bahadoor. His Excellency finally mounted, with his brothers, on two elephants on gorgeous howdah cloths, and returned to his camp. It is said that when MAUN SING came in to JUNG BAHADOOR, and made some explanations respecting his Laodicean conduct, the latter said, "Oh, don't make excuses. Had I not visited London, it is likely I would have been on the other side myself." The Maharajah not only stipulated for the salute of guns, but asked for his six Ghoorka regiments attached to Frank's division, for some English cavalry, and heavy guns to be attached to his forces.

STORMING OF THE BEGUM'S PALACE.

FRIDAY, March 12.—As we approached the Begum's Palace the enemy's bullets, varied by a round shot now and then, came hissing overhead, and announced that they were still fighting in the front. The road, which is lined by high walls on both sides, inclosing the residences of some wealthy people, now in ruins—above which rise continuous groves of trees and Eastern shrubs—leads from the broken canal bridge, and is met just in front of the Begum's Palace by another road of a similar kind, but a little more open, which passes by the bridge near BANK's house to the Dilkoosha. Externally, all we could see of the Begum's Palace were some glittering domes, the cupolas and minarets of a mosque on the left, and the balustrades around the flat roofs of the numerous buildings inside. A high wall, forming the outer barrier, loopholed at every inch, inclosed the building all around, but it bore frequent marks of our cannon. In front of this wall there was a high parapet of earth, with a steep scarp and ditch some fifteen or sixteen feet deep, and two small bastions with embrasures for two guns, which swept the approaches to the place, or were intended to do so. The embrasures, however, had been beaten into ragged holes, choked up with sand and timber by the fire of our guns. Just in front of us, within some 18 or 20 yards of the ditch, there was a large hole in the ground, caused by a mine which the Sepoys sprung when it was too late to do them any good or us any harm. In the ditch itself there lay a heap of the dead bodies of the enemy, which our men were dragging out of the palace and flinging over the trench. The enemy had literally dug their own graves. As we crossed the narrow ramp of earth leading to the gateway, we could not but feel astonishment at the small loss by which we had gained such a position. Along the front of this wall, in addition to the guns, there were loopholes for at least 2,000 muskets, and it seemed scarcely possible to effect an entrance at the point where one portion of the 93d and of the Sikhs had rushed through, with bayonets at the charge, on the astounded foe. The gateway to which the ramp led was protected by loopholed turrets at the sides, and by a considerable fire from the walls of the place. The breach made by our guns was on our left of a gateway, but when our troops entered it was only to find themselves in front of a similar wall, directly under the fire of the enemy, who were concealed from them, at half-pistol shot. The only way of getting at the enemy was by a hole, miscalled a breach, and battering in the door by our guns, so narrow and low, that not more than one man could enter at a time, and then only by bending his head. But to avail themselves even of this mode of entrance our men had to struggle through the outer breach, or to clamber up the steep bank of the ditch, where, impeded by their numbers in the narrow space, as they made for the inner breach, they were held in check under the enemy's fire till some of them forced their way in the bricked-up windows, which led them into small dark rooms filled with Sepoys. Held by such troops as those who assaulted the place, the Begum's Palace had been impregnable to infantry. Entering with difficulty through the suffocating breech, rank with hot air, gunpowder, and dead bodies, I passed into the first of the courtyards, in which the fight took place. It was filled with exultant Highlanders, still flushed with the heat of victory—Sikhs burning gold and silver tissue and lace, for the sake of the metals. General LUGARD, seated in the midst of them, was busy giving orders to a group of officers, and first among those I came across was LEITH HAY, leaning on the javelin of one of the Begum's state servants, and full of the incidents of the charge, in which he bore no small part, for he was, I believe, the second or third man who entered through the breach in the gateway of the column of the regiment confided to his care. Brigadier ADRIAN HOPE, an excellent and gallant officer, was also there, and he pointed out to me the narrow window through which he had leaped in upon the enemy. How a man could have escaped who entered in such a fashion is beyond my comprehension. But there were few slain outright, for the apparition of these brawny soldiers alone unnerved the hands of their enemies. Many fled at once, and were pursued and shot down in the courtyards without offering resistance; others fired their muskets or matchlocks once, made a wild thrust with the bayonet, and ran also; others, surprised in holes and corners, fought with the ferocity of wild beasts. One officer of the 93d killed, with his own hand, 11 Sepoys, whom he shot with his revolver or sabred in the courtyard. The Sepoys and matchlock men fled from court to court towards the Imambarrah and the outworks of the Kaiserbagh. Onward went the torrent of Sikhs and Highlanders after them. The 42d, sweeping round by the left of the Palace, came upon a field gun, which they captured. Pressing onwards, they seized a serai, or garden inclosure, of the Palace. Two companies of the 93d, under STEWART, went too far in pursuit, and came under a heavy fire from a loopholed wall. A company of the 42d, under DAVIDSON, were led to their succor and had five men killed in a moment. When they came back they found, I am told, that the enemy had cut off the heads of their comrades. The attack, which had been fixed for 3 o'clock, did not take place till 4½ P. M., and many thought that it would not take place at all last night, in consequence of the lateness of the hour. At five the Begum's Palace was ours, and Sikhs and Highlanders were rioting amid the mirrored and many-lustered saloons, still filled with magnificent shawls and scarfs, and such valuable articles as the ladies of the Palace were unable to carry off in their flight. These rooms, however, had been for the most part occupied by Sepoys, and, except those of the Zenana, they were all in a very filthy and disorderly state. Very soon every mirror was shattered to atoms, chairs of state were in fragments, and the glass of lustres dashed to the ground, so that the drops and crystals lay like a pavement on the floors.

INTERIOR OF THE BEGUM'S PALACE.

Just turning to the left, we were about to enter a court-yard, when an officer said, "Mind what you are about! There are some fellows hid inside there, and one of them has just shot a sergeant of the 93d and a man of the 90th." This is, as you will have observed, a mode in which our men frequently close their lives in this odious warfare. Soon afterwards I saw one of these fanatics—a fine old Sepoy, with a grizzled moustache, lying dead in the court, a sword cut across his temple, a bayonet thrust through the neck, his thigh broken by a bullet, and his stomach slashed open in a desperate attempt to escape. There had been five or six of those fellows altogether, and they had either been surprised and unable to escape, or had shut themselves up in desperation in a small room, one of many looking out on the court. At first attempts were made to start them by throwing in live shell. The use of a bag of gunpowder was more successful, and out they charged, and, with the exception of one man, were shot and bayoneted on the spot. The man who got away did so by a desperate leap through a window, amid a shower of bullets and many bayonet thrusts. Such are the common incidents of this war. We went up to the top of the mosque, upon the left of the Palace, but the fire from the Kaiserbagh was too near and sharp for one to remain there without cover. From court to court of the huge pile of buildings we wandered through the same scenes—dead Sepoys—blood-splashed gardens—groups of eager Highlanders looking out for the enemy's loopholes—more eager groups of plunderers searching the dead, many of whom lay heaped on top of each other, amid the ruins of rooms brought down upon them by our cannon shot. Two of these were veritable chambers of horrors. It must be remembered that the Sepoys and matchlock men wear cotton clothes, many at this time of year using thickly-quilted tunics; and in each room there were a number of *resais*, or quilted cotton overlids, which serve as beds and quilts to the natives. The explosion of powder sets fire to this cotton very readily, and it may be easily conceived how horrible are the consequences where a number of these Sepoys and Nujeebs get into a place whence there is no escape, and where they fall in heaps by our shot. The matches of the men, the discharges of their guns, set fire to their cotton clothing; it is fed by the very fat of the dead bodies; the smell is pungent and overpowering, and nauseous to a degree. I looked in at two such rooms, where, through the dense smoke, I could see piles of bodies, and I was obliged to own that the horrors of the hospital at Sebastopol were far exceeded by what I witnessed. Upwards of 300 dead were found in the courts of the palace, and, if we put the wounded carried off at 700, we may reckon that the capture of the place cost the enemy 1,000 men at least. The rooms of the building round the numerous courts were for the most part small and dark compared with he great size of the corridors and garden inclosures. The state saloon, fitted up for durbers and entertainments, once possessed some claims to magnificence, which were, however, now lying under our feet in the shape of lustres, mirrors, pier-glasses, gilt tables, damask, silk, and satin, and embroidered fragments of furniture, marble tables, over which one made his way from place to place with difficulty. The camp followers were busily engaged in selecting and carrying away such articles as attracted their fancy, shawls, *resais*, cushions, umbrellas, swords, matchlocks, tomtoms or drums, pictures, looking-glasses, trumpets; but the more valuable plunder disappeared last night. It will be long ere a Begum can live here in state again. Every room and wall and tower are battered and breached by our shot.

A RECONNOITRE WITH SIR JAMES OUTRAM

SATURDAY, March 13.—To-day was devoted to four matters, so far as I know, namely, a slow sap from the Begum's Palace and the Serai beyond it towards the Imambarrah, the preparation of batteries for guns and mortars, to bear on that position and on the buildings near it, a demonstration by the Ghoorkas on the enemy on our left, and a visit of ceremony paid by the Commander-in-Chief to JUNG BAHADOOR. The sap has been successful in so far as it has brought us up close to the Imambarrah with but little loss of life.

As the progress of a sap is not very interesting, I was in no great hurry to return to our camp at the Martiniere, and gladly availed myself of the opportunity of reconnoitering the North side of the city from the iron bridge, which Sir JAMES OUTRAM's morning ride afforded us. If the old adage about early rising be correct, that gallant officer must prove one of the healthiest, wealthiest, and wisest of mankind. It was scarcely grey dawn when he was up and stirring, and with the sun we were out on the road which leads towards the cantonments of Fyzabad. The road runs through a large suburb, which consists of isolated houses in walled inclosures, thickly wooded, and provided with pleasant gardens. But the odors which filled the air, and overcame the rich perfume of the mango groves, were not from flowers. As we passed onward, the bloated bodies of those who had fallen on our advance, two days previously, now rapidly decomposing, and covered with flies, made one turn aside in disgust. There had not been time or men to bury them, or save them from the dogs or vultures. After a careful inspection, Sir JAMES descended to the street, and suddenly gave way to an uncontrollable desire to visit a battery on the bank of the river, which could only be done by crossing the street. We were ordered to remain under cover, while Sir JAMES sallied forth with Sir HOPE GRANT and Colonel TURNER, and ambled across the street. It was odd enough, but here were Brigadier David Wood, Colonel BERKELEY, chief of Sir JAMES' staff, two of the aides, Lieut. STEWART of the Bengal Engineers, and myself, looking at this little race, as if it was one of the best jokes in the world, and for the moment little thinking that an inch to the right or to the left, and down would drop any one of the three as gallant officers as Her Majesty's service can boast of. However, they all got safe across, and having visited the battery down a cross lane, they came ambling back again with a similar whistling accompaniement of matchlock and musket bullets around them, the enemy having previously favored us by a few, just to show that they knew where we were, and that they would be on the look out for us as we ran back to our horses. It is a most unpleasant sensation to feel that a score of cusky gentleman are waiting with their eyes to unknown chinks, and with their index fingers crooked on the triggers of cocked firearms, just as a party at the end of the beat watch for some remarkably knowing old cock pheasants, to get a crack at you the moment you break cover. But it was all over in a minute. Out came Sir JAMES, brass sheathed sword, white cap cover, blue frock, General's spurs, and all; and then, in single file, we glided—one of us at least with a cold sensation at the small of his back—towards the place where we left our horses. Bang! bang! bang! ping! twit! twit! a flight of wasps passing by your ears; and it is all over, and nothing hit but the wall, which comes in for it very smartly. It is quite evident, however, that morning walks with Sir JAMES OUTRAM are not the most healthy recreations in the world, and are pretty much akin to rides with Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. But where is he going now? Off to visit another battery. This time we go down a shady lane, but, alas! it is not very long in turning, and the moment we come to that turn, the wasps are on us again, and we find that we are in full view of a line of loop-holed houses at the other side of the river. That escapade over, we mounted our horses, and proceeded to ride homewards through the suburb—here a dense village, with narrow lanes through which a horse could just go in a knee-scraping walk, the principal object in view being to ascertain if there was a good chance of being shot by some of the fanatics who were known to be shut up in the houses.

CAPTURE OF THE IMAUM-BARRAH.

SUNDAY MORNING, March 14.—All during the night our guns kept up a cannonade on the Imaumbarreh and on the Kaiserbagh, and they are now pouring shot and shell into the inclosures of these strongholds. The Imaumbarrah was to have been assaulted at dawn, but owing, perhaps, to the breaches not having been so large as was anticipated, and to the desire to save our men as much as possible, the attack has not yet been made. We are, however, "pushing steadily on," to use the phrase in favor with the outhorities here. The portion of the city suburbs on our left, opposite to the Ghoorkas, is covered with a drifting dark cloud of smoke from burning grass, cottages and huts. There was a heavy fusillade in that direction between 9 and 10½ last night, but I have not heard the result, as I have not yet ridden out, being in expectation every moment of the news that we are about to assault the Imaumbarrah. We hear that the bombardment has not caused much loss of life in the Kaiserbagh; but that it is true one of the Begum's ladies lost her forearm by the explosion of a shell. One of the faces of the Kaiserbagh and the front of the Mohtee Manal are mined extensively.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—I had written so much of my letter before breakfast, when I turned out of my tent to ascertain from what point the enemy were annoying the head-quarters camp, for it became evident that round shot were whistling among us and and overhead. Sir ARCHDALE WILSON and Col. HOGG walked down to the camp parapet on the same errand, but they could not find out where the gun was situate. After having fired some eight or nine shots into the camp, the gun was suddenly silenced. As I stood by the parapet I heard the fire of musketry rising into volleys from the city at the Imaumbarrah, and, as our guns had ceased their fire, it was plain we were assaulting that place. There were two explosions from mines, which for a moment checked the musketry, but it soon rang out again, rose and fell, and spread wider and wider, and thinner in volume as it spread. In a few minutes more we heard that the Imambarrah had been taken in a gallant charge by BRADLEE's Sikhs and by Her Majesty's 10th Regiment. Horses were ordered to be saddled in readiness for a gallop into the Imaumbarrah, and we were all waiting in expectation of some other position being attacked, when there came into camp a hasty message from Brigadier NAPIER to the Commander-in-Chief, who, with all the Head-quarters Staff, mounted, and dashed off to the city. As we rode, the news flew from mouth to mouth—"We are in the Kaiserbagh! Lucknow is ours!"

To the Commander-in-Chief and to the Generals this great success was as unexpected as it was welcome. The news was true, and it was not till I had wandered through scenes indescribable, through magnificent palaces, through the enemy's abandoned stronghold, through the glittering saloons of the fallen majesty of Oude, filled with plunder and plunderers, that I returned to camp quite unable to write, and worn out by heat and excitement. I must therefore defer the rest of my story to the next mail, for it is probable that to-morrow's dispatch will not be in time for the Bombay mail of the 24th.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Movements of the American Squadron—Projected Visit to Shanghae—Success of the Anglo-French Mission to Shanghae—Imperial Edicts on the Capture of Canton—Yeh's Degradation—Commercial and General News.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 15th of March, says that Mr. REED, the American Commissioner, was at Manila by last advices, and would proceed thence to Shanghae.

The new viceroy of Canton, HWANG, is believed to be friendly to British intercourse and commerce.

It is stated that Lord ELGIN, who had visited Swatow, the mart of the

...known to ditto colory yellow, and 42s. 6d. ...d. for middling to good middling strong dry ...ow. Of 807 hhds. Melado, only a small part sold at 2½@2¾c. for inferior quality, and 27s. for fair. Privately there has been a good demand, at the above advance; as also for floating cargoes, six having changed hands, viz.: two of white Havana for St. Petersburg, 1,600 boxes fully insured at 34s., and 1,600 boxes insured free p. a. at 34s.; three of yellow Havana, insured free p. a., 1,900 boxes No. 12 at 28s. 3d., for Trieste; 1,480 boxes No. 14½ at 31s., for Trieste, and 280 boxes Nos. 14½ to 15 at 31s., for the Baltic; and one of 250 tons Porto Rico at a price not allowed to transpire.

SPELTER—100 tons June and July shipment sold at £26.

SALTPETRE—Has improved, the closing prices showing an advance of about 3s.@3s. 6d. on last week's rates.

TEA—The Tea market is quiet. Common Congous 11¾d. ℔ lb. About 16,200 pkgs. were offered at auction yesterday, of which 2,200 found buyers; a few very good common Congous at 1s. ℔ lb.; the sales passed without any spirit.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C, is dull at 55s. on the spot, 53s. for July to September, and 52s. October to December.

TURPENTINE—No sales are reported in Rough. Spirits dull at 41s. 6d @42s for American in casks.

TIN—English steady; Blocks 112s.; Bars 113s. Foreign in more demand: Banca sold at 115s.@116s. Straits 115s.

AMERICAN STOCKS dull; the following are the nominal quotations: United States 6s Bonds of 1868, 104@106; Alabama 5s 78; Kentucky 6s 91@93; Maryland Sterling 5s 90@92; Massachusetts Sterling 5s 100@102; Ohio 6s of 1886, 95@97; Pennsylvania 5s Certificates 79, buyers; Bonds 81@82; Tennessee 6s 82@84; Virginia Sterling 5s 82@84; Boston City 4½s 90; Illinois Central Railroad Freeland Bonds 80@83; Shares 12 to 10 discount; New-York Central Railroad 6s 83@85; do 7s 93@95; Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 85@87; Canada 6s have advanced to 115½; Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick find buyers at 108; Quebec City 100, ex. div. May 1

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 1.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports a good demand from the trade and exporters throughout the week, and prices of American fully maintained. Brazil and Egyptian qualities are rather cheaper. The sales of the week foot up 55,000 bales, including 5,800 to speculators, and 4,500 to exporters. The business yesterday amounted to 10,000 bales, including 3,000 taken on speculation and for export—the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; middling, 7 1-16d. Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; middling, 7d. Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; middling, 6¾d. Stock on hand, 488,350, of which 365,910 are American.

At Manchhester, on Friday, 30th, a firm tone prevailed, and there was rather more inquiry for Yarns. Spinners demanded full, and in some cases enhanced rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a generally quiet market. Flour neglected and offered at lower rates. French arrives freely and displaces American, for which the quotations are: Western, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, *vid* the North, 22s. 6d.@23s. 6d., *vid* New-Orleans, 23s.@25s. Wheat in moderate retail request, and prices a shade firmer than on Tuesday—Red, 6s @6s. 1d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn in fair demand, but at rather lower rates than holders are willing to accept—Yellow held at 35s., and White generally at 34s., although some sales are reported at 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. call Corn 6d. lower, and tending further downward.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and tending downward, except for the best qualities, which are held with some firmness. Pork selling at an advance of 1s. in retail—none in first hands. Bacon in fair request, and holders very firm. Lard—Choice wanted and small lots selling at 56s.@57s; medium qualities quiet at 54s. Cheese firm for choice qualities. Tallow in fair request. Butchers' Association, on the spot, 55s. 6d., and to arrive, 54s. 6d. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. call the decline in Beef equal to 5s.@10s. ℔ tierce.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' and other Circulars report Ashes dull, and only small sales at 39s.@39s. 6d. for both kinds. Sugar very firm and in good demand for the better qualities of refining, but the lower descriptions are neglected. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive; sales of Carolina at 21s. 6d. for good middling. Teas firm; common Congou 1s. Resin rather firmer; sales of 5,000 bbls. at 4s. 3d.@4s. 5d. for Common, and 12s. @16s. for fine. Linseed active, and 1s.@2s. higher. Linseed Oil in good request at 30s.@31s. Seal and Cod Oils steady at former prices. Small sales of Sperm at £83. In Spirits of Turpentine a limited business has been done at 42s.@43s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The commercial intelligence from Havre is not later than that taken out by the *Vanderbilt*.

AMERICAN SECURITIES,

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., report as follows:

"In the market for American Securities there is no particular change to notice. During the past week there has been more business doing, but prices are without material alteration."

United States 6 ℔ cent. bonds, '67-68	104	@106
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1868-72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Sterling bonds	90	@ 92
Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Sterling bonds	100	@102
Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock, 1886	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Sterling	78	@ 80
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. bonds, 1877	81	@ 83
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent bonds	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. bonds, '88	82	@ 84
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1886	82	@ 84
Boston 4½ Sterling Bonds	90	@ —
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. 1875	81	@ 83
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent. '75	78	@ 80
Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ cent. Freelands, '60	80	@ 82
Illinois shares	12	@10 ds.
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., not con. '83	83	@ 85
New-York 7 ℔ cent. conv. '64	93	@ 95
New-York shares	80	@ 82
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69	85	@ 87
Michigan Central shares	55	@ 60
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge. '67	88	@ 90
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mtge. '83	71	@ 73
New-York & Erie Shares	23	@ 25
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge. 1859	96	@ 98
Panama 1st mtge. '65	88	@ 90
Pennsylvania 6 ℔ cent. 1st mtge. '80	88	@ 90

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at old rates. Pots and Pearls, ℔6 ℔ 100 lbs. Sales, 65 bbls.

COTTON—The market continues inactive, and buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT held a sale of seasonable fabrics to-day, which brought together a good company, and resulted successfully. A catalogue, offered through HAGGERTY & Co., and composed of Tailoring goods, domestic Cottons, &c., was also sold quite advantageously; the prices realized having been, in some instances, better than those obtained at the previous public sales of similar articles.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is well supplied with State and Western Flour, especially with Western brands, holders of which are anxious to sell. The demand is fair for the Eastern and local trade, but is very limited for export. Prices show no important change, yet buyers have any existing advantage, particularly on common qualities. The high rates of freight tend to check shipments. The receipts of Flour are moderate, and the reported sales amount to 9,700 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 15
Extra State	4 20	@ 4 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 95	@ 4 10
Superfine Ohio	4 15	@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20	@ 4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 25	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25	@ 4 30
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Among the sales were 1,800 bbls. extra Wisconsin, at $4 25@$4 30 ℔ bbl., bought for Eastern markets. Canadian Flour has not varied much. Sales 500 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 40 ℔ bbl. Southern is in moderate request at about former rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,200 bbls., at $4 40@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling more freely at $3¢@3 50 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,775 boxes Sicily Oranges at 95c.@$1 80; and 1,000 boxes do. Lemons at $1 50@2 35, cash, ℔ box. Sales by auction here, yesterday, 833 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 55@$2 70; and 353 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 15@$2 75, cash, ℔ box. Sales by auction in Boston, on Saturday, 3,000 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 50@$2 55; and 1,240 boxes Lemons at $2 50@$2 77½ ℔ box, 60 days' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat continues depressed, with more sellers than buyers, especially of Chicago Spring, the available supply of which is generally in very poor condition. The demand is moderate, alike for home use and for export. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels, including ordinary to very good White Western, at $1 05@$1 20; Red do., 87c.@97c.; poor Chicago Spring at 80c @82c.; ordinary White Canadian at $1 07; fair to prime White Southern at $1 15@$1 26½; and Red do., part at $1 04 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and moderate request, at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 18,500 bushels, at 66c. for damaged; 71½c.@73c. for White, and 74c.@76c. for Yellow, ℔ bushel. Only small lots bring our extreme figures. Rye is in demand, and is quoted at 67c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels Jersey and Northern within the range. Small lots of State Barley were sold at 62c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet at about former prices, 45c. @46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 37c.@43c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 30c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. ED. BILL, broker, for the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, from Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date, 1858.	Flour, bbls.	C'n Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	May 4	509,587	—	2 965,772	1,573,611
New-Orleans	April 28	152,222	—	162,352	672,073
Philadelphia	April 29	68,581	137	126,661	268,638
Baltimore	April 29	81,890	—	187,821	190,377
Boston	April 30	2,467	3		8,920
Other Ports	April 23	22,315	—	128,597	3,920
Total from Sept. 1, '57		837 032	140	6,571,203	2,717,539
To ab't same period, '57		828,236	285	6,995,932	4,372,663
To ab't same period, '56		782 874	5,714	3,874,918	5,134,055
To ab't same period, '55		135,195	4,430	194,225	4,637,376

TO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

From	To Date, '58.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus	Corn, bu.
New-York	April 27	72,212	111,252	10,651
Other Ports	Latest dates.	122,429	119,212	6,000

The Oswego *Commercial Times*, May 10, says that it is authorized to state that a responsible house in Oswego offers to take from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels wheat from Chicago to New-York, at 15c. ℔ bushel, during the months of June and July.

HAY—The weather has been unfavorable for business during the week, and the movements in hay have been quite moderate. The arrivals of bale hay were lighter than during the previous week, while the receipts of loose and salt hay continued limited. Bale has been rather less sought after, mainly by shippers. The demand for loose and salt hay has been restricted. Prices of bale and loose hay have favored buyers slightly, while salt hay has remained firm. We quote: Bale hay, 40c.@70c.; loose hay, 60c.@$1; and salt hay 40c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been lightly dealt in, including bale, at 40c.@50c.; loose, at 75c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.; and bundle at $2 25@$3 75 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Boston, hay arrived, and was sold pretty freely, including Eastern, at $11@$13, cash, ℔ ton. In Providence, last week, a moderate business was transacted in Hay at $15@$18; pressed Hay at $15@$20; and Straw at $9@$12 ℔ ton. In Philadelphia, last week, Hay was plenty, and prices declined 5c.@10c. ℔ 100 lbs., yet the demand was limited. The closing prices were as follows: Timothy Hay, mixed to choice, 60c.@75c.; Clover, interior to prime, 42c.@55c.; and Straw 55c. @65c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, during the week, 900 bales North River were received and sold at 76c.@78c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Savannah, no large transactions were reported. The last sales from wharf were made at $1 05 for Eastern, and 89c. for Northern. From store, the closing quotations were for the former at $1 25, and the latter at $1. In Mobile, during the week ending May 3, several arrivals were reported, adding to the heavy stock of hay already there, and increasing the dullness in the market. Small lots were sold from the wharf at $1 10@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs. Receivers, however, were storing most of the receipts. Retail prices, from store, $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet at about former rates. In Boston, last week, 3,000 bales Manila changed hands at 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit. In St. Louis, May 5 and 6, sales were made of 525 bales undressed at $65@$80 for common to prime; and 50 bales prime dressed at $135 ℔ ton. May 7, 485 bales common to choice undressed, at $65@$80 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 25c., 6 months' credit; 5,000 Rio Grande at 24c., discount off for cash; 4,000 Orinoco at 22½c.; 1,025 Porto Cabello at 20c.; 1,950 Dry Western at 17c.; 1,750 wet Salted do. at 9c.. 4 ℔ cent. off for cash; with 7,000 Sierra Leone and 2,649 Dry Salted Maranham on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—Are in limited request at unchanged prices. Last year's crop, 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet, at old quotations. In Philadelphia, last week, 800 tons American Pig, chiefly Anthracite, brought $21@$22, cash, ℔ ton, for No. 1.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½, cash, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in lively request, at $6@$6 12½, cash and time, with interest added, ℔ 100 lbs. Galena Pig is quiet and somewhat nominal. In St. Louis, May 5 and 6, sales were made of 2,619 pigs Galena, at $5 37½@$5 40, and 1,100 pigs soft Missouri, at $5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is pretty briskly inquired for at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 66c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—In Savannah, last week, Lumber was neglected, and Timber was in limited request, at unchanged prices. The exports of Timber and Lumber during the week amounted to only 255,598 feet, including 128,000 feet to Boston.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at unaltered prices. New-Orleans, 35c.@36½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba 21c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is moderately inquired for, including Common, to arrive, at $1 47½, and here at $1 50@$1 52½ ℔ 310 lbs. No. 2 at $1 62½@$1 87½; No. 1 at $2 75@$4 25, and White and Pale at $5@$8 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Pitch are essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Crude Turpentine at $3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs.; and 245 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 49½c.@50c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are generally in limited request at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed with returning vigor. Sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $17 87½, cash to-day, for Mess; $18@$18 12½ for Mess, in the regular way; and $14 40@$14 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, and are heavy at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, at from 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is depressed and drooping. Sales 430 bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at former rates; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$15 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 11c.@22c. for Ohio; 16c.@24c. for common to very good State; and 25c.@27½c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 6½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 25, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at unaltered prices. Sales 800 hhds., including Cuba to the trade, at 5¾c.@6½c., and, in bond for Canada, at 5¾c., and Porto Rico, at 6¼c.@6¾c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs., at 10¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was rather spiritless, the catalogue having been composed, in the main, of old and undesirable lots. All the greens, with a portion only of the blacks, found buyers, at essentially unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in at former rates. Sales since Friday, 87 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 9c.@13½c.; 90 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c. @18c.; 20 cases Florida, at 15c.@22c.; and 162 bales Havana, at 33c.@37c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20½c., ℔ gallon.

WOOL—With reduced supplies, holders appear less eager to realize, but the inquiry is tame alike from dealers and manufacturers, these expecting to be enabled to procure such lots as they will require, on easier terms, as soon as the new clip shall have made its appearance in market. Sales have been reported of some 70,000 lbs. Domestic at from 28c.@40c. for common to full blood Merino fleece; 41c.@44c. for American Saxony fleece; 21c.@24c. for No. 1 pulled; 26c.@29c. for superfine do., and 31c.@33c. for extra do., ℔ lb.; 60,000 lbs. California at from 13c. @22c. for common to fine; and 230 bales foreign Wool, in lots, on private terms. In Boston, last week, sales were made of 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, 725 bales Valparaiso, 300 bales Mediterranean and South American, and 16 bales Cape of Good Hope, within the previous range of prices. In Providence, last week, sales were made of 16,000 lbs. fleece at 28c. @42c., and 17,000 lbs. pulled at 24c @40c. ℔ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, Wool was sold only in small lots, within the previous range of quotations, leaving on hand a large stock for the season. In Baltimore, during the week, Wool was quiet and prices were unaltered. By the *Persia* we learn that the public sales of Colonial Wool at London were progressing. The attendance was not so large as on many previous occasions, but the biddings were not without animation. Australian was quoted at a decline of about 2d., and Cape 1d. ℔ lb., from the average of the February-March sales.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very moderate, owing mainly to the high claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Cotton, 7-32d.@⅛d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d @9d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Pork and Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but, upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Dryeh a'r Gwyliedydct"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to it's original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

D. ROSS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

SELPHO'S PATENT ANGLESEY LEG AND ARTIFICIAL HAND.—WM. SELPHO has removed from No. 24 Spring-st to No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where all who have had the misfortune to lose a limb can be supplied with these celebrated substitutes, which have been so successful for the past 19 years. Call or address as above.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.,
Are now offering
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
A very large assortment of
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
Including—
5,000 STELLAS, printed borders, at $3 to $5.
Glasgow and Paris Broche borders, Stellas, at $5 to $12, and $15 to $35.
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls, $5 to $75.
Long and Square Broche Shawls, $6 to $50.
Cashmere and Barege Shawls, $1 50 to $6.
Also, Silk Shawls, Scarfs &c., &c., &c.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES—Fresh additions will be made on
MONDAY, MAY 10,
To the
20-CENT JACONETS
which gave so much satisfaction last week. These goods are warranted on the finest cloth, and the production of a well known printer.
ALSO,
NEW JACONETS AND ORGANDIES
Received by the last steamer, at 25 and 30 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
A large and attractive stock of fashionable
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
including Traveling Dress Goods in great variety; Lavella Cloths Mousseline de Chene, Poplins, Poplin flounced Robes, Organdies, De Laines, Challies, Ristori Bayadere Stripes, Printed Jaconets, Brilliants, Pique, Bareges, Tissues, &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET AND GREEN,
ALSO,
FRENCH STELLA SHAWLS,
In all the prevailing colors,
Including a large stock of BLACK CENTRES so much in demand at the present moment.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

PARIS SHAPES, SPRING MANTILLAS.

Lyons Silk, fashionable styles	$3 to $30
Lyons Silks, shawl pattern	5 to 20
Lyons Silk Circulars	8 to 27
Silk and Nett Combination Circulars	6 to 20
French Lace Point Mantillas	5 to 15
French Lace Flounced Mantillas	20 to 40

Also, Spring Talmas, Dusters, &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Extra rich Chene, Bouquet and Bayadere Silks, Moire Antiques, rich Paris Plaids, &c., &c.
Also,
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
and Robes à Quille, in Chene, Brocade, &c.
ALSO FROM AUCTION!
500 pieces Plaid and Chene Silks, fashionable Spring styles, at 75 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on
MONDAY, May 10,
A beautiful assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, to which they invite the attention of families commencing housekeeping or refurnishing.
ALSO,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally, such as Linens, Sheetings, Towelings, Napkins, Damask Cloths, Blankets Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BAREGE ROBES.—
A VERY SUPERIOR LOT
of THREE-FLOUNCED
at $5 PER ROBE,
ALSO,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES
in double Jupe, received by steamer *Europa*.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES.
Window Shades, Curtain Materials,
Curtain and Shade Fixtures, &c., in great variety.
ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpeting, &c.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW RETAIL STORE
May 10, 1858,
500 pieces first quality
FRENCH JACONETS,
at 18¾ cents per yard,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth st.

SILKS AT 55 AND 60 CENTS.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer
On MONDAY, May 10,
a large lot of
PLAID and STRIPED SILKS, at 55 and 60 CENTS, greatly below their value.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have new the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, bearing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY,
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS,
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received LAWNS, LAWN ROBES, ORGANDIES and ROBES, BAREGES, BARKGE ROBES.
CHALLIS, DUCALS, MOHAIRS, RISTORIES, and a great variety of materials for traveling dresses.
Designs and Colorings in the best taste.
No. 365 (old No. 60) Canal-st., near Broadway.

EAST INDIA DRESS AND FANCY GOODS—Comprising PONGEES, crapes, Tussore silks, Seersucker, embroidered India muslins, Madras handkerchiefs, and a large assortment of black and colored PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, an article unsurpassed for durability, comfort and appearance, and peculiarly adapted for wear on the sea shore. Also, PINEAPPLE BONNETS, an extensive variety of richly-painted NANKIN CHINA and LACQUER WARE, and numerous fancy goods manufactured by the AMERICAN INDIANS, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
The largest and most elegant store in New-York, perhaps in the world, devoted to the exclusive sale of
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
and
FRENCH MILLINERY,
Including in its branches
PARIS BONNETS,
LADIES,' MISSES' and BOYS' STRAW BONNETS,
BLOOMERS, JOCKEYS and CAPS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
&c., &c.
Whatever is rare and beautiful in the above departments, will be found in our establishment. Special attention is requested to our openings of this week, for we have received from the
COMPAGNIE DE LYONS, VILLE DE PARIS,
and other stores and manufactories in France,
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
NOVELTIES IN PARIS BONNETS,
RIBBONS AND EXQUISITE FLOWERS.
Also, over five thousand of the latest shapes and styles of FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS,
Which are now ready for inspection, and are offered at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE REMOVAL OF
McCORMACK & SIMPSON
To their new and elegant store,
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
in the building recently occupied as
HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Where they have on exhibition a beautiful and attractive stock of
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
GLOVES, &c.,
&c., &c.,
of the latest importation, and at prices unquestionably low.
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th s's.,
next block above their old stand.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN respectfully invites
a minute and general inspection
of all his Parisian novelties
in new and elegant Mantillas,
at the opening of his new store
on Monday, May 10,
No. 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S new store,
No. 415 Broadway,
is now open,
with an entirely new stock
of truly magnificent Mantillas,
imported and manufactured
expressly for the occasion.
Observe the address,
No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Building.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
G. BULPIN HAS REMOVED
to No. 415 Broadway,
(one door south of Canal-st.,)
with a beautiful new stock of
ELEGANT AND COSTLY MANTILLAS
will be exhibited on the occasion.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S Summer opening of
new and beautiful Mantillas,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Building,
will positively take place
Monday, May 10.

RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.

Plain and figured, three flounces	$5 to $18
Figured Grenadine Robes, very rich	12 to 14
Robes à Quille, two and three flounces, rich	6 to 19
Muslin de Chene Robes	9 to 12

ALSO, IN GREAT VARIETY,
Plain Bareges, all shades. Figured Bareges. Grenadines, Crape de Paris. Tissues &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW RETAIL STORE.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth,
Will open, on Monday, May 10,
A large invoice of
FRENCH PRINTED and
DE COUPE BAREGES,
At 25 cents per yard,
USUAL PRICE 50 cents.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st,
Will open this day, May 10,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS,
AND DUSTERS,
OF NEW AND CHOICE STY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—MUSARD'S CONCERTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE FROZEN LAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN—VOL AU VENT—ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AN UNEQUAL MATCH—BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE—SIXTEEN-STRINGED JACK.

BURTON'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA—IL BARBIERE.

BOWERY THEATRE—CORSICAN BROTHERS—BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—ROSALIND HUBERT—DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER—THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAY PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDING—WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 12
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 15
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20

The European mails, to go by the *Arabia*, will close at the New-York City Post-Office, at 12½ o'clock this afternoon.

☞ D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

In reply to numerous inquiries, we beg to state that the MACHINE ROOMS of the TIMES are freely open to the public, so far as the yet unfinished means of access to them will allow. Thursday morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock, is the best time for seeing the new TEN-CYLINDER LIGHTNING PRESS in operation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, after a remarkably rapid passage from Liverpool of less than ten days, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The news is three days later than that brought by the *Vanderbilt*. In the House of Commons, on the 30th ult., the debate on the new Government of India bill was commenced. A motion to postpone the subject was lost, by a large majority, and Mr. DISRAELI'S first resolution, affirming the expediency of transferring the Government of India to the Crown, was carried without a division, amid much cheering. The debate at this point was adjourned to the Monday following. In other respects the proceedings in the British Parliament are devoid of general interest. We learn that on the 30th of April 1,260 miles of the Atlantic cable were coiled on the *Agamemnon* and 990 on the *Niagara*. An article from the London *Times*, descriptive of the new paying out machinery, will be found elsewhere and will repay perusal. The French Government has proposed to recompense Mr. MORSE with a bonus of 500,000 francs, to be subscribed by several European Governments, for his discoveries in electric communication. The news from the continent of Europe by this arrival, is of an unimportant character. The Sardinian Chambers have passed the Refugee and Press law by a vote of 110 against 42.

We receive by the *Persia* late and important intelligence from India. On the 27th of March Sir HUGH ROSE laid siege to Jhansi. A strong body of rebels who attempted to raise the siege were defeated with great slaughter. On the 5th of April Jhansi fell by assault, and the garrison, which escaped during the night, were pursued, and 3,000 of their number were killed. The town of Kotah had been taken by Gen. ROBERTS, and large numbers of the enemy had fallen. The rebel fugitives from all parts of the country had fled to Calpee, and there the greatest consternation prevailed. Further intelligence from China presents some details of interest. The Anglo-French demands had been favorably received at Shanghae, and would be forwarded thence to the Emperor at Pekin. We publish elsewhere the Imperial edict degrading YEH. It was issued as soon as the Emperor was informed of the fall of Canton. An impression prevails that this document indicates a willingness on the part of His Celestial Majesty to yield to the demands of the Western Powers. Commissioner REED, at last advices, was at Manila, whence he would proceed to Shanghae, the place of rendezvous selected by the representatives of the four Powers.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, we have received advices from Mexico City to the 4th inst. The authority of ZULOAGA is reported to be already tottering, and his downfall is expected to take place within a brief period. VIDAURRI, opposed to the actual President, and the supporter of a scheme to erect the Northern States of Mexico into a "Sierra Madre Republic," had won an important and hard-fought battle. JUAREZ, the representative of the Constitutional Party, had arrived in Vera Cruz, where he was warmly welcomed.

The Congressional proceedings yesterday were of unusual interest, embracing the final vote on the Minnesota bill in the House of Representatives, and a lively debate on Mr. CLINGMAN'S resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The Senate passed a bill for the adjustment of land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, and further debated the bill to repeal the fishery bounties, Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, speaking against it. In the House of Representatives, Mr. BURROUGHS, of New-York, made a report in favor of granting lands in aid of constructing a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The House then took up the Minnesota Admission bill, and, after some debate, passed it in the form in which it came from the Senate by a vote of 157 to 38. So Minnesota constitutes the thirty-second State of the Union. A highly interesting debate arose upon the resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, speaking in behalf of the Executive, reproved the House for its disposition to meddle with this matter, which he said it did not understand, as calculated to embarrass a negotiatiou now in progress with the English Government. It would seem, from the tenor of his remarks, that Mr. CLINGMAN acted not only without authority, but without knowledge, in introducing the resolution in question. Several gentlemen, among whom were Gen. QUITMAN and Mr. CLAY, were inclined to assert the right of the House to express its opinion, but the *ex-cathedra* tone of Mr. SICKLES indicated to the friends of the Administration that they were on a wrong trail. The discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned.

A dreadful accident occurred on the New-York Central Railroad at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, involving the loss of some eight or ten lives, and the maiming of upwards of forty persons. The scene of the accident was a bridge over Sauquoit Creek, between three and four miles west of Utica. The Cincinnati Express train, due in Utica at 20 minutes past 6, was somewhat behind time, and running at a high rate of speed, when it met on the bridge the Utica Accommodation train for the west, each on its own track. The head of each train had crossed the bridge, but as the passenger cars of the Express and the freight cars of the Accommodation train came upon it, the combined weight of the two crushed the north side of the structure, and the trains were precipitated into the creek—the passenger cars of the Express being piled one above the other, and the platforms and seats being splintered to atoms as the cars struck the abutments. The passenger cars of the Accommodation fortunately had not reached the bridge. The accident is attributed to various causes, but the true one is undoubtedly the extreme rottenness of the bridge.

It will be seen, from a report published elsewhere, that another American merchant-vessel has been fired into by a British cruiser in American waters. The American flag was flying at the time in plain view, and there was no palliation or excuse for the insult whatever. This is the fourth or fifth case of the kind that has happened within the past few weeks, and it is time that such high-handed outrages were stopped. Captain HOWES, of the *Mobile*, the schooner fired into, gives a straightforward statement of the manner in which his vessel was overhauled by the British war-steamer *Styx*, which we are bound to credit. We trust that the matter will be investigated by our Government without delay. If the officers of these British gunboats are acting under instructions from home, the sooner we know it the better.

The rainy weather, yesterday, checked business. Cotton was dull and heavy. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour within Monday's range. Wheat was plentier, cheaper, and, therefore, brisker. Corn was scarce and more stiffly held, but was quiet. Rye advanced to 67c@69c. for Jersey and Northern, ₱ bushel. Pork opened heavily at reduced prices, yet it closed with returning vigor. There was more activity in Coffee, both privately and through the auction rooms, at full rates. The public sale of Teas lacked spirit and buoyancy. Sugars were moderately dealt in at unchanged figures. Hides were more active and were firm. The high claims of shipowners restricted the shipments of Produce. Our Custom-House returns, for the week ending yesterday, report the value of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods exported during the week, at $758,399, against $1,488,715 the corresponding week of last year.

The informal meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society, which adjourned over from Monday evening, was resumed yesterday morning at 9 A. M., in No 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place. There was a large audience in attendance, and the discussion was both animated and protracted. A series of resolutions were submitted by a Committee of Conference, the principal of which reaffirmed the fourth resolution adopted by the Society last year, which declared that in the judgment of the Society, the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without its proper sphere, and could not be discussed in its publications, but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit. By way of amendment to this, Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN proposed that the words, "Whereas, Slavery is a sin against God," be inserted in it. This was advocated by the mover, by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, and several others, but was rejected by an immense vote. At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its twenty-fourth Anniversary yesterday at Mozart Hall. The morning meeting commenced at 10 o'clock, shortly after which hour the room was crowded. After the reading of the annual report, the resolutions, and other preliminary proceedings, addresses were made by CHARLES L. REMOND of Boston, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and Miss FRANCES E. WATKINS. In the evening, considerable disappointment was caused by the non-appearance of the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, who was detained at Boston by sickness. In his place, Mr. EDMUND QNINCY, of that city, addressed the meeting, and was followed by W. LLOYD GARRISON, and, in a few remarks, by WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Society will hold two meetings to-day.

There was a very pleasant and an immensely large gathering, principally of Methodist people, last night at Niblo's Saloon, to compliment the Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT with a dinner, previous to his return to Ireland with the $70,000 he has collected from our Northern States for the spread of Protestantism in his native land. Addresses were made by "Kirwan," the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Mr. C. A. DANA, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and others. Mr. SCOTT'S own farewell speech was warmly received.

The Forty-second Anniversary of the New-York Sunday School Union was celebrated yesterday, by festival meetings of the Sabbath Schools at various churches in the afternoon, and a meeting at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, in the evening. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. FERRIS, the Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, and others. The Association is in a thriving condition.

The members of the New-York Colonization Society celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of its organization in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, last evening. Reports were read, from which the Society appeared to be in a flourishing condition, and from speeches by the Rev. Messrs. RAMBO, BUSHNELL, CHESTER and others, the condition of Liberia and other African colonies, appear to be doing well.

The National Compensation Emancipation Society held its First Anniversary, last night, at the Cooper Institute, Mr. JOHN A. MILLER presiding. Mr. ELIHU BURRITT and the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE spoke; the latter wittily and the former historically. This Society is but a year old and took in $190 up to May. There is a deficit.

Shiloh Church was filled by the colored people last evening, who met to protest against the rule of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company excluding them from a portion of their cars.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday. There are 7,111 persons in their charge at the various institutions, being an increase of 945 upon the number for the corresponding week in last year. The various requisitions were passed. Nothing special came up for discussion.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, nominating WILSON G. HUNT, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, Commissioners of the new City Hall. The communication was laid on the table.

RICHARD BARRY, who keeps a liquor store at No. 48 Pearl-street, and is a member of the present Board of Education, has been arrested on a charge of committing a murderous assault upon PHILIP WOLFE, proprietor of a house of prostitution in Howard-street. BARRY alleged that he lost $20 in WOLFE'S place, and, as WOLFE would not give the money back, he determined to indemnify himself by punishing him with a bludgeon, by the aid of some half-dozen Sixth Ward "Dead Rabbits." WOLFE'S head was beaten almost to a jelly, and it is believed he cannot recover. Three persons were arrested with BARRY, and held jointly with him to answer.

The Pursers of the Navy, now on this station, met at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, and passed resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Purser SAMUEL P. TODD, who died on Sunday morning. Mr. TODD has been more than 46 years a Purser in the Navy, and was second on the list at the time of his death.

At the annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association at Clinton Hall last evening, the annual report was read by the President, Mr. ALEXANDER P. FISKE. The number of members is much smaller than it was a year ago, and the income of the Association less in consequence. There was some debate concerning the propriety of increasing the dues.

THOMAS L. SERVOSS, Esq., read a paper on the "Battle of New-Orleans," before the Historical Society, last evening.

The Board, constituted under a recent legislative act, to appoint a Commission of Jurors for Brooklyn to serve six years, and draw $2,000 annually from the County Treasury, has had one meeting. The Board is composed of six persons: The County Judge, (MORRIS,) Surrogate, (DAWSON.) Sheriff, (REMSEN,) District-Attorney, (SCHUMAKER,) Justices of the County Court, (EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER,)—four Democrats and two opposition. Judge MORRIS was elected Chairman, and Mr. OSBORN, under the act, as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, acted as Secretary. Four ballots were had, and the only candidates who received two votes on any one ballot were Mr. "Blank," John Doe and Hon. FRANK B. SPINOLA. The Board intend to have another trial on the 17th inst., but it is rumored that a majority of the Board do not like the law, and intend to prevent any appointment until the act is altered to suit them.

The Brooklyn Common Council, by a unanimous vote on a resolution offered by Alderman SCHOLES, has requested the Inspectors and Canvassers of the Twelfth Ward to resign. The Board is to meet on Thursday evening next, to receive their resignations, and to fill their vacant places, so as to be ready for the election in that Ward on Tuesday next. It will be remembered that the returns of the late election in this Ward for Alderman, Supervisor and Constable, were thrown out by the Board of Canvassers, and a new election ordered by the Common Council. Upon the examination before a Committee of the Board of Canvassers, it was shown that at the Second District polls, on election day, all of the Canvassers and Inspectors were drunk, and one, at least, of the Inspectors could neither read nor write. There were other irregularities too numerous to mention, and the fact that the returns were altered before reaching the hands of the Clerk, did not surprise anybody.

The Common Council of Brooklyn have adopted an ordinance requiring the owners of all small sail-boats and all row boats, for whatever purpose kept, to obtain a license, and also requiring that the number of the license be painted in large letters on both bows and the stern. Penalty $50 for each day the law is not complied with.

The Brooklyn Common Council, by a decided majority, refused on Monday night to receive for approval the Bonds of the gentlemen elected by the Democratic Party, at the last election, to fill the financial offices of the city.

The Brooklyn Board of Supervisors met for the first time since the late Spring election. FELIX CAMPBELL, of the Eleventh Ward, was elected Chairman. By a statement of the County Treasurer it appeared that the deficiency of taxes collected for the year 1857 was $592,562.

Our Ocean Mails.

It is too late in the session to expect that Congress will digest and adopt any comprehensive and permanent system for the service of our Ocean Mails. Such a system is greatly needed, and no subject could more worthily or usefully engage the attention of our Government. But for the present we must be content with such action as shall meet the necessities of the moment, leaving the future, in this, as in so many other things, to take care of itself. But our European mail service is on the point of breaking down,—and Congress should at once determine whether they will consent to its entire extinction, or prolong its existence, at all events, until some fixed and settled policy can be adopted on the subject. The Liverpool service is practically dead already. The Havre and Southampton contracts expire on the 1st of June, and the Bremen arrangement ends at about the same time. The Postmaster-General, in his annual report, threw upon Congress the duty of providing for the future, and in a recent letter has indicated his own unwillingness to make any further arrangements on his own responsibility. Unless Congress, therefore, acts promptly on the subject, our entire ocean mail service, so far as England, the Continent of Europe, and the East are concerned, will pass into the hands of the British steamers.

It will at once occur to very many persons to say, "Very well; if the English can carry our letters cheaper than we can carry them ourselves, why should we not let them do it?" Even if the whole question were one of expense, it is not quite certain that this policy would be advisable. It is only by competition that the price of any article, or of any service, is kept within reasonable limits:—and if we once surrender to English companies the absolute monopoly of our ocean mails, it is by no means clear that they would always do it cheaper than we could ourselves. If it is once suffered to pass entirely into their hands, moreover, they will acquire facilities and a command over it which will render it impossible for us to reclaim it.

But there are very many other considerations which should enter into the decision of this question. We are preëminently a commercial nation,—the second in the world. Much of our wealth, and still more of our importance and power, grow out of the fact that in commercial enterprise,—in finding, opening and supplying new markets,—we are the successful rivals of the greatest commercial nation the world has ever seen. We must keep up this preëminence, or we must lose our position and all its advantages. We must avail ourselves of all the new resources of commerce,—we must resort to all its new expedients, and use every new channel which may be opened for it, or we fall behind in the race, and surrender the profits as well as the honors of supremacy to our competitors. Now all the world knows that STEAM is the great lever of commerce,—especially in developing new fields of commercial enterprise;—and the community which employs it most largely will profit most by its use. England has for the last twenty years been alive to this fact and to its practical importance. By the aid of her Government, which consulted the national interest as much as its own convenience in the matter, regular lines of steamers have been established between English ports and every quarter of the globe. Since 1839, the Cunard line has maintained an unbroken communication between Liverpool and the United States. Since 1840 a similar connection by steam has existed with Egypt, and since 1845 with India and China. In 1840 a semi-monthly mail was established with the West Indies, Central America and Mexico, and this in 1850 was extended to Brazil, with branch lines to all the principal ports of South America. In 1852, similar communication was established with Southern Africa and Australia. And almost every year witnesses some new addition to this vast chain of constant and regular communication with every part of the world. Great Britain has now 121 ocean steamers engaged in the mail service, for which the English Government pays annually the sum of $5,333,985,—receiving about $3,000,000 in return for postage. England thus pays nearly two millions of dollars annually towards maintaining these great, rapid and regular lines of ocean steamers,—and she finds her profit in so doing in the immense additions made thereby to her trade with all the world,—in the enlarged market found for her manufactures, in the new fields found for the enterprise and industry of her people, and in the power which it gives her of anticipating and thus excluding other nations from the countries thus peacefully conquered and added to her commercial dominion. In all the regions with which she has thus established connection, her trade has increased with wonderful rapidity; and even in the West Indies, the Spanish American Republics, Central America and Mexico,—lying so near our shores and so far from hers,—she has decidedly the advantage of us in commercial traffic.

These facts show that the question is not one of mere direct profit and loss on the mail service:—other considerations of far greater importance enter into it and should be weighed in connection with it. The intercourse already established with the continent of Europe, through the steamers which now run to their ports from ours, has been of the greatest advantage to the country. Our trade with Germany and France has very largely increased since the establishment of the Bremen and Havre lines of steamers; a direct route has been opened for passengers and freight which formerly went by way of Liverpool, and a healthy and beneficial competition has been maintained with the English steamers. Up to June of last year the Bremen line received $200,000 for the year's mail service, of which $124,193 came back in postage, and the Havre line received $150,000, of which $90,042 was returned. The entire expense to the Government, therefore, of these two lines—which kept up a semi-monthly communication with the continent—was $125,000. During the past year both these lines have been performing the mail service for the postage received. But it is well known that they cannot be maintained at this rate of payment, and it is not probable that they will continue its performance.

The Postmaster-General thinks that these rates should be sufficient, and that the Government ought only to pay for ocean mail service what it receives for postage. In his annual report he spoke of the desirableness of "inaugurating a system of self-sustaining ocean mail service," and in his recent letter to the Chairman of the Postal Committee he indicates opposition to any other. But why should this principle be applied to the ocean, any more than to the land? Of course it is desirable that the mail service *as a whol* should pay its own expenses, and it would be still more desirable that it should pay a profit. But neither condition has been deemed a *sine qua non* of its maintenance. In the land service last year there was a deficiency of $3,453,718;—but this was not deemed a reason for abandoning the service, or for requiring contractors all over the country to carry the mails for the postage receipts. On the contrary, the service was still more extended, and was extended most in those sections which pay the least. In the Southern and Southwestern States the postage receipts have never paid for carrying the mail. Why should the service be kept up there, if the principle sought to be applied to ocean steamers is a good one?

During the last four years we have paid to Great Britain $619,867 for postage more than she has paid us. During the last year alone the excess of British postage collected in the United States was $193,287. This large increase, according to the Postmaster-General's report, arises from the fact that nearly *two-thirds* of the transatlantic mails have been conveyed by the Cunard line, and *four-fifths* of the postage goes to the British Government. It cannot be for the interest of this country, as it certainly is not to its credit, that we should surrender to Great Britain the letter-carrying trade for all time to come.

Frightful Railroad Disaster.

The public are again shocked by a wholesale destruction of life on one of the great thoroughfares of travel. It occurred yesterday morning on the New-York Central Railroad, at a point about three miles West from the City of Utica. Two trains met on a bridge; the bridge gave way under their weight; a general smashing of cars took place; a dozen persons, more or less, lost their lives, and 30 or 40 more suffered injuries, of which some will probably yet die.

When such events take place we are called upon to do something more than deplore the sad results. It is the duty of the Press and the public to institute a rigid investigation, and to hold the guilty parties—for guilt there must almost necessarily be in the case—to a just responsibility.

As yet few facts to guide an inquiry have reached us. But few as they are, we can have little difficulty in coming at the cause of the disaster. At the point where it took place the railroad crosses the Saquoit Creek, a branch of the Mohawk River, on a wooden bridge. There are two tracks, and upon this bridge two trains met, the Cincinnati Express train from the west, and an accommodation train from the East. The bridge broke down. It would have borne one train, but two proved too much for its strength. The timbers are said to be rotten. Such a fact can hardly require comment, however it may call for censure. "The Local Superintendent of the road happened," so the telegraph informs us, "to be on the accommodation train." And it is further stated that he promptly took measures for "the relief of the sufferers." If he had given a little timely attention to the condition of the bridge, suffering and death might have been prevented.

The facts of the case leave no room to doubt that the shocking catastrophe is directly attributable to the culpable negligence of the Company and its servants.

MEETING OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.—On many accounts the meeting of the American Tract Society to-day will be one of great interest. The opponents of the present management of the Society are not agreed on the action that ought to be demanded of the government. LEWIS TAPPAN, Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER and Mr. THURSTON, of Maine, demand that the Tract Society shall utter express and specific condemnation of the *sin* of slaveholding—while Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, Dr. PALMER, of Albany, and Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, ask no man that the Society, as a Society, shall treat the abuse and sins committed in that relation, as the sins of any other relation are treated. In all parts of the City the meeting to-day is treated as the great event of the week. The Tract Rooms are thronged by the needful tickets to admit members to the discussion. At an early hour the crowd will begin to gather, and the probabilities of the dissolution of the Society are talked of North and South. The Southern agents of the Society are in the City waiting to see what action the Society will take. If the Society demand the publication of any work on Slavery, these men say that their work at the South is at an end. A new Tract Society will at once be formed; and Baltimore or Charleston are spoken of as the depôt for the new organization. On the other hand, if the Committee are sustained, then the New-England branch will lead off; and the fact that the Hon. JOHN TAPPAN, the President of the Boston Tract Society, is the Chairman of the opposition meeting, indicates the feeling of that region upon this matter of general interest.

THE DEGRADATION OF GOVERNOR YEH.—The Imperial edict degrading that haughty official, Governor YEH, is calculated to give a higher opinion of the Emperor of the Flowery land than previous State papers from the same source would warrant. The British Premier called YEH, not without good reason, "an insolent barbarian," and the fallen Governor is not dealt with in a more complimentary manner by his Imperial master, who calls him self-sufficient, obstinate, perverse and reckless, and very properly censures him, first, for not conciliating the barbarians who made an attack upon Canton, and then for not resisting them and preventing them from "rushing into the city." There is great good sense in the censure of the Imperial edict. If you could not resist the outside barbarian, says YEH'S master, then it was your duty to conciliate him,—a piece of practical common sense which will be found useful in all parts of the world and among all sorts of people. The Emperor himself will profit by his own censure of his servant, and since he finds that the outside barbarians are too powerful to be resisted, he will next try the virtue of conciliation.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.—We published, a few days ago, a statement to the effect that some excitement had been occasioned in Madrid by the rumor that the President of the United States entertained hostile intentions towards Spain. We were told that the Government had been questioned on the subject in the Cortes. We learn from French journals, received by the *Persia*, that the Spanish Government had gone so far as to demand of its Ambassador in Paris "whether the report of an approaching declaration of war by the United States against Spain had any foundation in truth." The Ambassador replied that the intelligence originated in the correspondence of the *Patrie*, and there was no guarantee of its authenticity. This appears to have calmed the fears to which the rumor had given rise.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Frightful Accident on the Central Railroad.

A BRIDGE CRUSHED THROUGH.

Two Trains Precipitated into Sauquoit Creek.

Eight Persons Killed and Several Fatally Injured.

FORTY OR FIFTY OTHERS MAIMED.

UTICA, Tuesday, May 11.

A frightful accident occurred this morning, at 6½ o'clock, on the Central Railroad, by the crushing of a bridge over the Sauquoit Creek, some three and a half miles west of this city, near Whitesboro'. Seven or eight persons are already dead, and five or six others are barely alive. The injured number forty or more.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

H. MOORE, of Rising Sun, Ind.; head crushed; has since died.

Two children of ABRAHAM MACK, of Cincinnati.

An unknown man, lying in the baggage-room at Utica.

An Irishman, aged apparently 60 years, name unknown; his head is entirely jammed in, and he seems to have died instantly.

A negro, whose legs are cut off.

An infant child of KARL HOVER, of St. Louis.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

JAMES WARD, of Schenectady, conductor of the train—badly bruised, but believed not dangerously.

W. H. PERKINS, grocer, of Rochester, N. Y.—very badly hurt about the head and chest, and probably will not recover.

WALTER H. SHUBE, of Rome, Richaud County, Ohio—injured about the spine, but it is thought not dangerously.

Mr. BELLMAN, of Cincinnati—very seriously injured about the head and chest—arm also fractured; it is feared he will not recover.

S. P. TUCKER, of Dry Ridge, Grant County, Ky.—slightly injured about the shoulder and side.

GEORGE COIT, of Columbus, Ohio—wounded in the leg, but not seriously.

The following are from Louisville, Ky.: C. F. DASHE, a lad 15 or 16 years of age, about the head, slightly; Mrs. SCHENCK, arm and head badly hurt, and Miss ALDRICH, slightly bruised.

A. COBB, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., slight cut on the head and shoulder severely bruised.

MRS. PHOENIX, residence not ascertained, had about three inches of the scalp torn off, a tooth knocked out, and is otherwise seriously injured. Faint hopes are entertained of her recovery.

KARL HOVER, of St. Louis, bound for Germany, was pretty severely bruised. He was accompanied by his wife and little child. The former is somewhat bruised and burned. The latter, an infant child of some two years, was badly burned by the upsetting of the stove in the car, and will not recover, (since reported dead.)

Mr. RILEY, of Albany, brakeman on the train, has a broken leg.

Mr. HALEY, of Schenectady, another brakeman, is severely bruised.

J. F. TRACY, Superintendent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was badly cut over the eye, but not dangerously.

JOHN CLEMENS, of Erie, Penn., badly bruised and sprained, but left in the next train.

Miss COOK, of Sunbury, Delaware County, N. Y., slightly bruised about the head.

HORTON, of Binghamton, slightly bruised.

WILLIAM HART, of Cleveland, Ohio, bad contusion on the head, and arm bruised—not dangerously injured.

A. A. LANGWORTHY, St. Clairville, Chautauque County, N. Y.—slightly injured.

S. M. ALLEN, President of the Niagara Falls Canal Company, slightly hurt.

R. W. BULKLEY and sister MARY, of New-York, slightly bruised.

Mr. BICKNEL, of Rome, father of Cashier BICKNEL pretty badly hurt.

A lady from Kentucky, name unknown, is badly wounded and probably will not recover.

ABRAHAM MACK, wife and six children, were on the train. All were more or less injured—two of the children are dead. The parents will recover.

JOSEPHINE HOEBLER, a young lady accompanying Mr. and Mrs. MACK, was badly hurt in the head.

DAVID LEVI, of Cincinnatti, has a bad compression of the ribs, but will probably recover.

RAPHAEL BOWMAN, of Strasburg, Germany, has a fractured leg and wounds in the head.

JOHN WALLACE, of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, neck hurt.

JOHN MUNROE, of Greenbush, hurt internally, on the left side.

HUGH LISLAY, of Minnesota, (bound for Dover, N. H.,) head cut open badly, the scalp torn off the forehead, and eyelid cut loose.

M. YATES, of Fulton, scalp loosened, but not seriously injured.

G. E. KNOWLES, of Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., terribly bruised about the head. He is now deranged, and can hardly recover.

The wife of MICHAEL BRODERICK, of Boston, had her scalp completely cut around. Her husband and child, on adjoining seats, were not injured.

MRS. MARY BALCHELDER, mother-in-law of Dr. L. W. FASQUELLE, of St. Johns, Mich., hurt across the neck and shoulders, and internally.

JOHN MCDONALD, of Morris, Otsego County, badly hurt about the head and right arm, but will recover.

Many others were more or less bruised, but none so seriously as those above mentioned.

The accident occurred to the Cincinnati Express train, due here at 20 minutes past 6. It was somewhat behind time at Whitesboro', and was coming up at a high rate of speed when it met on the bridge over the Sauquoit Creek, the Utica accommodation train for the West, each on its own track.

The engines crossed the bridge, but as the passenger cars of the express and the freight cars of the accommodation came upon it, the north side gave way precipitating the freight cars into the creek, piling the passenger cars one above the other, and splintering the platforms and seats to atoms as the cars struck the abutments. The passenger car on the accommodation did not reach the bridge.

Different stories are told as to the cause of the accident. One is, that an axle of the express baggage car broke as it reached the bridge, and thus threw the trains together. The other attributes the casualty to the rottenness of the timbers of the bridge.

Major PRIEST, the local Superintendent of the road, happened to be on the Accommodation train. He at once dispatched a sufficient number of men to the relief of the sufferers, and a large number of the wounded were brought to this city and taken to Baggs' Hotel, the McGregor House, the Northern Hotel and the Railroad House. Others were cared for at Whitesboro'. Physicians were summoned, and everything was done that could be to relieve their sufferings.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

FULL LIST OF THE DEAD—CORONER'S INQUEST, &C.

UTICA, Tuesday, May 11—11:30 P. M.

The following are the dead up to this time:

A. MOORE, of Rising Sun, Indiana.

DANIEL S. BRAYTON, of Phelps, Ontario County, New-York.

Two children of ABRAHAM MACK, of Cincinnati; one a girl aged twelve years, and the other a boy aged six.

JOHN FITZGERALD, of New-York, who had been to Detroit on a visit to his sons.

WM. H. SHARPE, a colored preacher.

CHARLES BETTMAN, of Cincinnati, aged 12 years. His body was found in the creek just before dark.

The bridge at which the accident occurred was entirely rotten, several of the main beams on which the track was laid being found decayed all the way through. There is now no doubt but that the accident occurred through the voluntary breaking of these timbers by the weight of the two locomotives passing over the bridge at the same time. The greater portion of the heart of the wood is like so much punk, and the wonder is that the bridge had stood so long.

The smash is a most terrible one, and the ruins convey a vivid impression of the horrors of the disaster. Between the stone abutments of the bridge is a space of 32 feet; the ordinary length of a car is 35 feet, and the depth to the bottom of the creek is 9 feet. Three entire cars lay lengthways, crushed up like a telescope, between the abutments of the bridge, thus occupying a space of but little more than the length of one car. The first and second cars cannot be distinguished one from the other. The third car is entirely demolished, except about one-third of the rear. On the sides of the cars and on the timbers of the bridge are frightful stains of human blood.

UTICA, 12 o'clock—Midnight.

A child on the other side, injured by this accident, cannot live out the night.

One young man, at Whitestown Station, is delirious, a small hole having been driven in the top of his head. He worked for some time to rescue others, without knowledge of his injuries, until he became delirious. The name marked on his shirt is G. C. KNOWLES, and his residence is supposed to be in New-Hampshire.

A. J. YATES, Canal contractor at Fulton, is among the wounded, and badly so.

UTICA—1 A. M.

The Coroner's Jury, to-night, examined BENJAMIN STOUTENGER, engineer of the up train, whose testimony shows that both engines passed over the bridge at the same time. He felt nothing until his engine got on the west side of the bridge, when there was suddenly a jerk, and the tender broke short off. He then looked round and saw the cars piling up in the creek. The engineers have orders not to run two engines at the same time over the bridge at Rome; but no such orders as to any other bridges. Both engines passed over the bridge and remained on their separate tracks.

CHARLES CHAMPLIN, of Yorkville, was then sworn: He was at the scene of the disaster immediately after it took place, and helped to get out the dead and wounded; he had heard several persons talk within three weeks past of the rottenness and insecurity of the bridge and predict and accident there.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Justice of the Peace of Whitestown, deposed that two weeks since he passed over the bridge and was struck by the rotteness of the wood. Many of the beams were of bastard elm, apparently unfit to bear their own weight. He had stamped his heel into them by the side of the rail and found them perfectly rotten. This unsoundness was so apparent as to be evident to his eye while crossing the bridge. He had mentioned the fact in conversation before the accident.

The inquest adjourned at 11 P. M. till 7 P. M. to-morrow.

The theory of the railroad employes is that the axle of the baggage car on the down track broke, and this caused the accident. This is destroyed, however, by the fact that the baggage car was over the bridge when the break took place, as well as by the evident rottenness of the bridge.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Minnesota Bill Through Both Houses.

Nominations and Confirmations—The Niagara Ship Canal—The Bark Adriatic—Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 11.

GEORGE SANDERS' nomination has not yet been sent to the Senate, as reported. There is still a hitch about it. Captain RYNDERS' nomination is in, but there is some opposition to his confirmation on the Administration side. The opposition to SCHELL is about quieted.

The Senate is working hard on Executive business with a view of avoiding an Extra Executive session. A number of appointments made during the recess were confirmed to-day. The nomination of BENNETT'S *protégé*, as Consul to Marseilles, was up again and laid over—the opposition to his confirmation coming chiefly from Administration Senators; also, that of C. DAVIS, formerly of Albany, now of Wyandotte, nominated for District-Attorney of Kansas, *vice* WEIR. FLETCHER WEBSTER has been renominated as Surveyor of Boston.

BURROUGHS, of New-York, has a report from the Select Committee on the Ship Canal around Niagara Falls in favor of granting lands in its aid to the extent of a third of the cost, which is estimated at $16,000,000; the canal to be the same size as the St. Marys, and capable of floating vessels of a thousand tons.

BURLINGAME, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is engaged in preparing a report in favor of the claims of A. G. BENSON for redress on account of damages resulting from the Lobos Island guano enterprise in 1852. The Committee will probably accept the report for the settlement of his claim.

In the affair of the *Adriatic*, Capt. DURHAM, the same Committee will probably adopt a resolution denouncing the action taken by the French authorities.

There was an interesting passage to-day between SICKLES and CLAY, on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty abrogation resolution. SICKLES declared that the President does not desire its passage now while negotiations are pending. CLAY insisted that he does. The doctors disagreed, both being members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But SICKLES really spoke by authority, which CLAY, doubtless, knew, but desired, along with other Southern men, to hold the President strictly to the language of his Message on the subject. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 11.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that flour manufactured in the British North American Provinces out of wheat the product of the United States, cannot be imported into the United States free of duty, if not being imported in the same condition as when it was exported. Neither can such flour be imported into the United States free of duty under the Reciprocity Treaty, as it is not an article of the growth or produce of said provinces, being manufactured of wheat the produce of the United States.

The estimates for the three regiments of volunteers, to consist of 2 600 men, and over 500 other persons, are: For Quartermaster's supplies, $2,477,000; Subsistence, $344,000; Pay, $1,077,000; Arms, and appropriate accoutrements, exclusive of horse equipments, $166 780—total $4,289,547. The above estimates are for one year.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed JAMES M. BUCHANAN, of Maryland, as Minister Resident at Denmark, *vice* BADINGER. Also, Colonel G. W. MORGAN as Minister

is for collectors of the customs, to go on pleasure excursions, and thence write graphic accounts of their maritime experience to the Boston papers.

Mr. HALE having concluded. Messrs. MALLORY, DAVIS and PUGH spoke on the bounties, Mr. DAVIS suggesting that a system of apprenticeship might prove serviceable towards raising a supply of seamen for the Navy.

Mr. SEWARD spoke against the prejudice sought to be raised by calling the fisheries a local interest, tracing the history of the bounties. He showed that they were built on a policy of the British Government, which had been found successful in its operation, and which has continued to answer the purpose of that policy, the education of seamen, and the (SEWARD) would vote for the continuance of the bounties.

The Senate here went into Executive session and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 11.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, asked leave to report bill to organize the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, objected.

The House then rejected the bill amendatory of the act of 1851, limiting the liability of ship owners.

Mr. BURROUGHS, from the Special Committee on the subject of the Ship Canal around the falls of Niagara made a report proposing a grant of land to aid the construction of the work, to the extent of about one third of its probable cost.

The Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota was then taken up.

Mr. ROAGD, of Maryland, spoke against the alien-suffrage clause in the Constitution of Minnesota, contending that none but citizens of the United States should be allowed to vote.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, answered the various object ons which had been made against the bill, arguing that Congress could only look into the Constitution of a new State, to see whether it is republican in form, and legally and fairly expresses the will of the people. If it conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, that instrument points out a remedy.

The House voted on the substitute proposed by Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, requiring as a fundamental condition precedent for the admission of Minnesota, the alteration of its Constitution by a new Convention to make it conform to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and it was rejected, 51 against 141.

The bill was then passed in the precise form which it came from the Senate by 157 against 38.

The House then took up the bill to prevent the inconvenient accumulation in the Post-Office Department of Deputy Postmasters' quarterly returns.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, remarked that 65,000 bushels had accumulated.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, said that the Opposition proposed, during the next Administration, to investigate all these matters. Hence, he wanted the time for the destruction of these papers to be extended to five instead of two years. [Laughter.]

Mr. ENGLISH wished to know whether the gentleman was serious.

Mr. MORGAN said he was.

The bill was passed.

Recently the House ordered to be engrossed a resolution authorizing the President to take prompt measures for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The question now recurred on the engrossment of the preamble thereto, asserting that both the American and British interpretations of the treaty had been productive of only misunderstanding and controversy.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The House refused, 84 against 88.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, wanted to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, to recommit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A motion, by Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, to lay the matter on the table, was negatived, 65 against 102.

The preamble was then rejected, 67 against 99.

Mr. SICKLES said the House would concur with him that the record exhibited during the last few days on this question most explicitly showed, that it is not correctly understood in many quarters of the House. It should be known that negotiations are, and have been, pending some time, under favorable auspices, with the view to bring the two countries to an amicable understanding with regard to this controversy. This fact was set forth in the President's annual Message, and he was surprised that it was not more generally understood. It was a most extraordinary proceeding for the House to interpose in such delicate matters without a knowledge of the present state of the negotiations whether favorable or unfavorable. It was unprecedented for a resolution like this to be passed through the House. One of the chief obstacles to the adjustment of the Central American question was the fixed and settled policy of the late Premier, Lord PALMERSTON, who adhered to it tenaciously during the principal portion of his public career, and which committed Great Britain to intervention in Central America to prevent us from acquiring any facilities which would afford us, or give us the key to the control of the commerce of the East through that country. Hostile action on our part at this time is not to be desired, when we consider that the obstacle to an adjustment no longer exists. Lord PALMERSTON is retired now. The present Minister at a former period showed no disposition to interpose obstacles to an adjustment, and was now disposed to come to a frank understanding with this country. There was only one precedent for a step of this kind to abrogate a treaty that occurred in 1798 between this country and France. That was a wise measure.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, said the resolution pending was merely a recommendation of the representatives of the people

Mr. SICKLES replied that the representatives of the people ought not to express an opinion, when the state of the facts is not understood.

Mr. QUITMAN said he could furnish half-a-dozen precedents in which the House of Representatives have expressed their wishes in regard to a treaty.

Mr. SICKLES said the abrogation of the treaty would leave Great Britain in possession of what she claims. The House should not force on the President a war policy.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, wished to know whether the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty embodied the policy of the Administration respecting Central America.

Mr. SICKLES took it for granted that the treaty would not have been negotiated if it had not been in conformity with the policy of the Administration, and urged that the adoption of the resolution would be prolific of unhappy consequences.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said that Mr. CLINGMAN, the late Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who reported the pending resolution, had retired, leaving it without a father or mother. He now proposed to take up this orphan babe. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty declares that neither of the contracting parties shall fortify, colonize, or exercise any sort of dominion over Central America. How does the matter stand at this day? Why, Great Britain holds two-thirds of the Central American coast, which she will hold so long as the treaty stands. We have no foothold there. It was the purpose of the President that we should be informed on this question. Was not that part of his Message referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in order that they might express an opinion on the subject?

Mr. SICKLES said that it was not sent there, teat a resolution might be reported in direct conflict with the President's views.

Mr. CLAY said the preamble to this resolution was almost in the direct language of the Message, and in opposing the preamble the gentleman from New-York (Mr. SICKLES) opposed the President's views.

Mr. SICKLES explained why the preamble is in direct conflict with the President's views.

Mr. CLAY said the better course was to abrogate the treaty in accordance with the recommendation of the President, and commence anew. If this was a war measure the President had inaugurated it and not the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He for one would sustain the Administration, at least in the expression of an opinion. He looked upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with abhorrence.

Without concluding the question, the House adjourned.

News Direct from the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 11.

The Independence *Messenger*, of Saturday, mentions the arrival there of three men direct from Camp Scott. They reported that the troops were in good health, but that provisions were scarce, with the exception of poor beef. Gen. JOHNSON would not be able to move forward until a fresh supply of animals was received. The party met the Express Messenger from New-Mexico at Green River, with the news that Capt. MARCY would not be able to reach Camp Scott before June, in consequence of the great quantity of snow on the mountains. A man arrived at the Camp a few days before the party left, who reported that the Mormons were equipping companies to stop supplies and harrass the troops.

The party also met Col. HOFFMAN with two companies of cavalry and 150 wagons with supplies, 120 miles east of Laramie. On the 16th of April about 100 wagons were ready to leave Laramie as soon as Col. HOFFMAN arrived. These trains would reach General JOHNSON early in May.

The first ox-trains started this Spring were met just beyond Big Blue, but, in consequence of the weather, were making slow progress. Some of the trains were waiting for better roads.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 11.

No. 69.—James H. Snydam *vs.* Wm. H. Williamson *et al.*—Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Court for the Southern District of New-York with costs.

No. 109.—Edward Rice *vs.* The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company.—Writ of error granted by the Supreme Court of Minnesota dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 110.—Thomas Maguire, claimant of the steamer *Goliah*, *vs.* Stephen Carr. Cause argued on both sides. Adjourned till Friday.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 11.

The Midland Railroad Dépôt, at the foot of Summer-street, was destroyed by fire at about noon today. There was not much freight in the dépôt, and the total loss is only about $8,000.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Expected Downfall of Zuloaga—Important Victory by Vidaurri—Arrival of Juarez at Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 11.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz 7th inst., has arrived at this port, bringing advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst.

The news indicates the speedy downfall of the Zuloaga Government.

VIDAURRI's forces had won one of the hardest battles ever fought in the country.

ZULOAGA is reported to be distressed for the want of money.

JUAREZ, who went out in the *Tennessee*, was warmly welcomed at Vera Cruz.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, May 10.

The Southern Commercial Convention assembled in this city at noon to-day.

WILLIAM L. YANCEY called the assemblage to order at that hour.

A temporary organization was effected by the choice of ALLEN F. OWEN, of Georgia, as chairman.

The Convention is composed of over 300 delegates, representing North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and Georgia.

The hotels are crowded. Kansas, Central America, the reopening of the Slave-trade, African apprentice labor, Southern publications, a direct European trade, and other matters, are privately discussed, and will perhaps be brought to the attention of the Convention.

The usual Committee of Organization was appointed, and reported as follows:

For President—A. P. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.
For Vice-President—MARK A. COOPER, of Georgia.
For Secretary—P. D. PAGE, of Alabama.

A Committee on business, composed of 3 members from each State represented, was appointed.

Delegations are still arriving.

The Convention is engaged in the discussion of rules for their government, and of L. W. SPRATT's report on the Slave trade.

Arrest of Persons Charged with Fraudulently Procuring Bounty Land Warrants.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt, Tuesday, May 11.

JOHN C. BUSWELL, of Barton; E. BICKFORD, of Montpelier; R. D. WATES, of Calais, and MOSES WALLACE, of Topsham, in this State, have been arrested for fraudulently procuring bounty land warrants, by U. S. Marshal PARTRIDGE, on warrants issued by District-Attorney STOUGHTON, and are now being examined at the office of the latter, in this village. About forty witnesses are present.

Inauguration of Mayor Henry of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 11.

Mayor HENRY was inaugurated, to-day, in Independence-square, and made a brief address to a large concourse of citizens, in which he promises an economical supervision of the finances, a reorganization of the Police, retaining such only as deserve it, and are worthy, dismissing those whose habits unfit them for service.

From Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 11.

The bark *Rowena*, from Laguayra, is below Among her passengers are the Commissioners from General CASTRO, Provisional President of Venezuela, to invite General PAEZ to return to his native country.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of this Society commenced yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Mozart Hall, Broadway. The spacious room was crowded with an audience usual to such occasions, composed of Quakers from the City and country, a liberal show of colored people, a plentiful display of hirsute appendages, and the rank and file, numbering some hundreds, as well as the principal leaders, of the Garrisonian, Union-dissolving, Anti-Slavery movement. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and opened the meeting by reading a portion of Scripture, after which the Rev. Mr. COLLYAR, of Pennsylvania, offered a prayer. The annual report of the Society was then read by the Treasurer, Mr. FRANCIS JACKSON, as follows:

DR.

Agency account	$6,673 42
Standard account	6,617 61
Publication account	537 95
Expense account	2,224 46
Balance to new account	2,459 04
Total	$18,512 48

CR.

Balance to old account	$3,260 78
Standard and donation account	15,199 89
Publication account	51 81
Total	$18,512 48

To which may be added the Receipts of Auxiliary Societies in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the West, according to their last Annual Reports, amounting to the sum of $17 354 76, making the aggregate receipts of this Society and its Auxiliaries $35,967 24, and their Expenditures amounting to $32,912 11.

A letter from the Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS was read by Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, excusing himself on account of official duties and physical infirmities from non-attendance, but assuring the Society of his increasing desire to fan the fires of liberty which burn in the popular mind, until the flame shall melt every chain and consume every prejudice which now upholds American Slavery.

"From the stand-point which I occupy," wrote Mr. GIDDINGS, "our cause appears prosperous. Its progress in Congress keeps pace with its onward march in the country. Indeed, I think Congress reflects the popular mind very accurately. It is true that a majority of its members exhibit but little of that spirit which was manifested by our patriot fathers, who proclaimed the undying truths around which our expectations now cluster; but those who are conservative are progressing, and although they move slowly, yet every day brings them nearer to the faithful advocates of liberty. Indeed, since 1796, the representatives of the Free States have never made such a demonstration in favor of liberty as they have during the present session of Congress; and although neither party has achieved a victory, the Slave Power, sustained by the Democratic Party, has been *defeated*. The President had declared in his official message that 'Kansas was as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina,' but Congress denied the flagrant falsehood, and entered upon the records of the nation its solemn verdict that the Executive was guilty of gross misrepresentation."

The reading of this letter was received with hearty applause, after which Mr. GARRISON said that though he found his name inserted in the programme as one of the speakers for that meeting, yet he would content himself with reading a string of resolutions, which he had been empowered to draw up, and leave the speaking to other parties. The preamble and resolutions being very lengthy, occupied half an hour in the reading. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That the "revival of religion," which has swept over the country with contagious rapidity during the last three months, is manifestly delusive and spurious, exceptional cases to the contrary notwithstanding; because it has expressly excluded the millions in bondage from all consideration—has multiplied its converts as readily at the South as at the North—has excited no opposition in the most obligato to Slavery and Caste—has received the sanction and cooperation of the most Pro-Slavery divines and journals in the land—has operated (as it was evidently designed) to strengthen a Church which is "the bulwark of Slavery," and to divert attention from the work of practical righteousness.

On the reading of this resolution a storm of hisses accompanied with corresponding tokens of applause arose from the body of the hall, and a gentleman among the audience arose and expressed his dissent in strong terms. He was called to order by the Chairman, who stated that he would at a proper time be allowed to express his views in the matter. Whereupon he sat down and Mr. GARRISON finished the reading of the resolutions:

Mr. GARRISON then introduced to the audience Mr. CHARLES H. REMOND, (colored,) of Massachusetts, who was received with applause.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker introduced by the Chairman. He came, he said, to express his most entire concurrence in the resolutions read to the meeting. He could not see how any Abolitionist could fail to recognize the patent fact that the Government and the Church, as units, were enemies to the slave. In sixty years the system of slavery had been donbled, trebled, quadrupled, beneath the religious organization and civil institutions of this country. There must be something rotten in that Government which could permit Slavery thus to grow and make a vassal of the Church. The millions who have permitted it, have been the pupils of the Church, and she has educated them to be silent to the greatest wrong known to our age. Who can doubt that there is an inherent, unmistakable, radical rottenness in both the Government and the Church? The character of the nation is the result of the two, and that character is shameful enough. As for the revivalists, Dr. ADAMS had shown his attachment to the revivals by publishing a sermon on the "Reasonableness of Eternal Punishment." It must be reasonable where such as he is. (Laughter, cheers and hisses.) As for EDWARD EVERETT, he did not believe that under the influence of the most potent stimulant known to medicine, he could be brought to call his soul his own.

His (the speaker's) especial purpose on that occasion was to speak on the last resolution. They had just passed through a very strange month. From the other side of the water, if they could trust the news, the Czar of Russia has taken steps to emancipate every serf in his dominions. If they could place reliance on the statement, then Russian despotism yields to the spirit of the Nineteenth Century, and strikes off the fetters of her serfs, while America, the great Republic, the model land of freedom, the popular representative of the Democracy of the Nineteenth Century, succeeds in that same week in fastening the bonds of Slavery upon a virgin State. How were these two positions to be explained? It could only be answered that Russia is a sincere power—does not shrink from avowing her adherence to despotism, but, by the laws of her growth, sees the necessity of putting an end to the danger of serfdom. America has sunk far below her, because she is *not* a sincere nation, that her people do *not* mean what they say, when they call her a model Republic, a land of Liberty. In the late revival there was evidence of this. What was it but a revival of words, of pasteboard forms, of dogmas at which, no two intelligent men meeting together, and beginning to discuss, could look each other in the face without laughing. [Loud hisses.] The men who came there to hiss, and make a noise, were examples of what St. Paul had told us, "At last we may come to believe a lie." [At this point several people left the room in displeasure.] We live continued the speaker, on falsehood and hypocrisy. In the same week that Russia had determined to set her serfs free, we had put Kansas under the heel of the Federal Government. [A VOICE—Not yet.] I say, yes, continued Mr. PHILLIPS, for we have nothing but paper promises to oppose to it—promises which have been a hundred times made and broken. And Kansas will be a dead horse in three months. The topic then will be Central America, Cuba, and the renewal of the Slave-trade. At the next Presidential election, who can say that the party which has forced Kansas as a Slave State into the Union, may not carry in Pennsylvania also—Pennsylvania, with 100,000 people that could not read and write, but who could vote as they were bidden. It was by no means improbable that both Pennsylvania and Indiana would come in as Slave States. And against all this what were they, the Abolitionists, opposing, but ideas, or the Republican Party, but party tactics It is too great a crisis to trust to them any longer. A lie will keep a whole age longer, if it may skulk behind some fair-seeming name. He was reminded of the story of the Chinese sage, a venerable man of 90 years, woo, meeting the Emperor, the latter said to him: "With your years you must have great wisdom. What is the great evil to good government?" The sage replied, "The rat in the statue." "The rat in the Statue," said the Emperor, "what is that?" "Why," replied the sage, "you know the statues of our ancestors are made of wood and beautifully painted, and, if a rat can get himself a lodging in one of them he cannot be disturbed. You cannot burn the statue, for it is the image of your father; you cannot put it in water, to drown the rat, for that would wash off the paint. And so the rat is safe." So, continued Mr. PHILLIPS, it is with the Union. BUCHANAN is in it,—and that is rottenness enough—WASHINGTON fought for it, JEFFERSON gave it a Constitution, our fathers blessed it; so you must not touch it, for you will take away all that reminds us of the Revolution. *And so the rat is safe.* [Laughter and applause.] There is our reverend brother over in Brooklyn, with his strong heart and noble brow, and voice that reaches to the Rocky Mountains,—he cannot touch the Church, *and so the rat is safe.* Even he must bow down in the house of Rimmon, baptised with the name of Revival, although it was hard to believe that in the bottom of his heart he did not know that every atom added to that fabric was another pound weight added to the chain of the slave. The speaker proceeded to say that he distrusted DOUGLAS and BANKS as leaders in the cause of Freedom. There are only two places in the world, said the lover to his mistress, one where you are, and the other where you are not. And if BANKS and DOUGLAS are not directly fighting against Slavery they are fighting for it. We are told they belong to the Republican Party. There is such a thing as being kicked into a party, and BANKS was kicked into it. DOUGLAS held by the Democrats as long as they would have him. They cut the ropes and let him fall, and, as there was only the Republican Party to fall into, he fell into that. It was said that his name would make the strongest ticket for the next Presidential Election; and, as parties now stood, perhaps it would. But should he be seated in that Chair, he would be a Democrat at heart, for he did not come into the Republican Party on his feet, but was pitched in. At the sound of the Democratic trumpet he will obey. No baptism with HALE and GIDDINGS can wipe out the life-long servility of a bought politician. The speaker thought that the only way to bring the Government to its senses would be, as the English have sometimes done with their Government, check-mate it. When the Appropriation bill comes in, refuse to give it a dollar. Let the South no longer choose her issue, and then ask us what we think of it. Let us begin the aggression. Massachusetts has begun it. She has thrown down the head of a wicked Judge as the gauntlet—a fit Judge for the Union, but too dirty for Massachusetts. [Loud applause.]

Miss FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS, of Maryland, a young colored lady, was next introduced, and made a brief, but impressive speech Coming from the South, the first free soil was not Pennsylvania, or New-Jersey, or New-York, or Massachusetts, or Vermont, or Maine; it was Canada, and she thanked God that there was a spot on this Continent where a man would not have a right to buy or barter that temple in which God had enshrined her soul. To the borders of the Niagara a man might be held a slave, but directly he stands on that soil no power could enslave him. Would they not promise that they would abate no jot of heart or purpose till they had made the whole of the Northern Continent as free as Canada?

The meeting adjourned about 1 o'clock. A business meeting, of a private nature, was held in the afternoon.

EVENING SESSION.

It had been announced by advertisement that the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, would be present to speak at the evening session, but, in consequence of that gentleman's sickness, he was unable to leave his home. Considerable disappointment among those who had not been apprised of the circumstance was the result of his absence.

Speeches were made by Messrs. EDMUND QUINCY of Boston, GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To-day there will be held two meetings, one at 10 A. M., and the final one at 3 P. M. In the evening the New-York City Anti-Slavery Society will hold its meeting.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The great lyric-artist, Signor RONCONI—the greatest we have ever had in this country—appears to-night for the second time as *Figaro*, the immortal barber, in the opera of the "Barber of Seville." LA GRANGE, and TIBESINI, and COLLETTI, sustain the other *rôles*. We hope, for the sake of genuine art, there will be a proper attendance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A fine performance of the "Messiah," last night, attracted a good house, considering the very inclement weather. This is one of the works which improves by repetition, and which, in point of fact, cannot be performed too often, either for public taste or artistic perfection. The solos were very ably rendered, and the choruses and concerted pieces went well.

To-night Mr. ULLMAN gives us a Mendelssohn Festival, when some of the best works of the great composer will be performed. Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON has been added to the solo forces, and will perform to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GABRIEL RAVEL, one of the most remarkable artists of the age and a pantomimist of whose excellence we need not speak, takes his first and last benefit to-night at Niblo's Garden. It is we are sure, only necessary to mention the fact, for in the case of this gentleman the public has long ago pronounced its favorable verdict, and but a very slight excuse is needed on any occasion for a visit to Niblo's. The programme is, of course, unusually funny and varied.

BROOKLYN HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society is composed of the vocal and instrumental societies of Brooklyn; gives five concerts a season, and holds a public rehearsal on the first Tuesday of every month. The first concert is announced to-night, at the Polytechnic Institute, under the direction of Mr. CARL PROX. The programme contains the following admirable selections: Symphony in C, by BEETHOVEN; "Forest Birdling," air for soprano, with horn obligato by LACHNER; Terzetto from "Titus," by MOZART; the Oberon Fantasia for piano and orchestra, by HUMMELS, (performed by Mr. JOHN SUCKERT;) overture to "Magic Flute," by MOZART; and the Easter Morning Cantata, by NEUKOMAN.

The veritable "Uncle Tom" of Mrs. Stowe—the Rev. Josiah Heuson—has made a public appearance at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, and and gave an account of his experiences in Slavery. The reverend gentleman goes by the name of "Father Heuson," among his admirers. He proposes to raise funds to redeem a brother and a nephew.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees, This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines.**
INDISPENSABLE
For all manufacturing purposes and general use. Principal office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Twist, Silk, &c., wholesale and retail.

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☞ **From 15 to 30 per cent. can be Saved** by purchasing your furniture
of
FOSTER & LEE,
No. 198 Broome-st.

☞ **New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.**
FRANCIS & ARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines** are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office, No. 343 Broadway.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box**, black or brown. Best in use. Sold at No 1 Barclay st., and all druggists also. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair.

☞ **Druggists Everywhere now keep Mrs** WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

☞ **The Everett Hat,**
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SIZES,
Style and Proportion strictly preserved.
NOW READY.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELT'S CERTIFICATE.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th instant, my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being 18 hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not remove in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall; they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer of China and Porcelain Ware.
No. 50 Murray-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.
The above safe can be seen at our dépôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st.
Opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Attend.**
To the immense sacrifice of Carpetings.
AT NO. 99 BOWERY.
HIRAM ANDERSON offers his Spring Importations
AT LOWEST PRICES
Ever before heard of. Ingrains from 37½c. to 62½c.
Royal Velvets, $1 12½ to $1 50.
Tapestry Brussels, 75c. to $1. Oil Cloths, Mats, &c., &c.

☞ **The Valuable Property Bounded by** 3d, Lexington and 4th avs., 58th and 59th sts., long known as the residence of Isaac Adriance, Esq., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, in parcels of one or more lots. This property is located in the midst of the most valuable improvements now going on in the City, and seldom so favorable an opportunity offers for investment. 59th-st. will be the southern thoroughfare to Central Park. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **International Hotel,**
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
OVER TAYLOR'S SALOON,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALFRED FREEMAN, Proprietor.
The house has been newly carpeted, painted, and put in complete order, and is now one of the most complete and desirable of the New-York hotels.

☞ **Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets.**—Hoe, rake and spade, 50c per set; extra quality, $2 25 to $5 per set. Garden trowels, 12c. to 50c. each: rakes, spades and hoes, 20c. to $1 each. Grafting, trimming and budding-knives.
Floricultural and horticultural tools of all kinds at the lowest prices, either single or in full sets, in oak cases.
Iron and steel shovels, spades, ditching-spades, &c., at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Table Cutlery.**—Best make English and American silver plated goods largest assortment in the Union. Wooden Ware, step ladders, kitchen tables, clothes horses &c.
House cleaning brushes of all kinds, at the
LOWEST PRICES
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

MARRIED

HOMISTON—MADDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Dr. J. M. HOMISTON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss CARRIE J., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Madden, Esq., of this City.

MIDDLEBROOK—HAYES.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, May 11, in Christ Church, by the Rev. George E. Thrall, GEORGE A. MIDDLEBROOK, of New-York, to SUSIE J., daughter of Wm. Hayes, Esq., of Bridgeport.

DIED.

BURROWES.—In this City, on Sunday, May 9, ELIZABETH MORRELL, daughter of Enos and Eliza Burrowes.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 81st-st., five doors west of 3d-av.

MACKAY.—In this City, on Sunday, May 9, of congestion of the brain, SARAH M. MACKAY, daughter of Daniel Mackay, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 161 East Van Houten-st., Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Fishkill papers please copy.

MACY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 11, FRANCIS G. MACY, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Joseph A. Beardsley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Wednesday,) at 5 P. M., from his late residence, No. 144 West 25th st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood on Thursday.

☞ Nantucket, Buffalo and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, of croup, EDWIN, son of Huldah and J. Howard Baker, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 117 Perry st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—In this City, on Monday, May 10, JOHN B. PALMER, late of Stamford, Conn., aged 40 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father Edmund Palmer, No. 281 7th-st., on Wednesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

YELLOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 10, LOUISA, wife of William Yellott, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 93 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, May 12, at 4 o'clock.

JONES.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 11, of consumption, WILLIAM B. JONES, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 76 Nassau-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—At his residence, in Newark N. J., on Monday, May 10, the Rev. JAMES SCOTT, D. D., Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of that city.

The funeral services will take place at the church in Market-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The clergy are especially invited to meet at his late residence No. 18 Centre-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDWARDS.—At Antwerp, Belgium, on Tuesday, April 6, Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, late of ship *Frederick Gebhard*, aged 60 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 256 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FALCONER.—At Boston on Saturday, May 8, Mrs. JANE FALCONER, widow of the late Josiah Falconer, aged 69 years.

☞ Nashville papers please copy.

BEAUPLAND.—At Madison, Morris Co., N. J., on Sunday, May 9, VON SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.,
Importers of
BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL,
Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles,
Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES.
Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
Stars, Lace, &c.,
For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st, was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Refereace will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Depôt No. 188 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

PORK, HAM, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE
AT WHOLESALE.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS LOW FOR CASH!

New Mess Pork.	Fresh Dairy Butter.
New Mess Beef.	Mild Rich Cheese.
City Smoked Hams.	Green and Black Teas.
Smoked Shoulders.	Rice, Barley, Starch.
City Smoked Beef.	Candles, Vinegar, Soap.
Lard and Oils.	Beans, Apples, Peas.

All best quality, selected for City and country trade.
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OR, THE
AMAZONS OF THE REVOLUTION.
A Brilliant Patriotic Story of '76.
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FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
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WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
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J. O. BARKER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Desk at this office.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTION for the Blind is held TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., at the Academy of Music. The doors are open at 2 o'clock. The exercises consist of vocal and instrumental music, reading in raised print, explanation of maps in raised outline by the pupils, and examination of the junior classes by their blind teachers. Admission ten cents.

USE IT FOR IT IS GOOD-USE IT BECause it will do you good use it for the Blood, use it for the Jaundice, use it for the Liver, use it for the Piles and Costiveness, use it for the appetite use it for everything, use it for a good Spring medicine Use what? Why LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS. The ladies should use it. Then all should use it, so buy it of the Druggists, for only 50c. for a large bottle.

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ALBERT FREESTONE,
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delivered at any point on
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Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture, erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
BRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,
admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.
The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the great-st dispatch.
SAMUL P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth.
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FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858,
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates for Cash or Credit, our very large
and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRIN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and baker; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, and for ability and character can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 East 23d-st., 4th floor, front. Also, a young girl as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; the same floor back room; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress; understands the arrangement of the hair, can do up fine muslins in the nicest style; would have no objection to help in any light work of a house; the other as experienced nurse; has no objection to travel. Address No. 16 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or plain sewing or light waiting work; or wishes to go in the country; has five years' City references. Call, for two days, at No 85 East 22d-st., third floor, back room, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, situations; one is a competent cook, makes good bread, cakes and pies, and is a first-rate laundress. The other is a neat chambermaid or nurse, and can do neat sewing. Both have the best of reference; would go to the country; will be found competent and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do chamberwork; is capable of her business, does plain sewing very neatly, would be most attentive attending on an invalid or elderly lady; can read and write, has City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., rear house, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, TIDY and most respectable girls, one as good, thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, nurse, seamstress or laundress; will be found willing, efficient, and prudent in their duties. Ladies in want of first-class servants, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; or as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamber work; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 Wooster-st., between Amity and Bleecker, in fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF SMART abilities, a situation as housekeeper or assistant to a lady; is willing to make herself useful; would do light chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslins. Can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children and plain sewing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family. Can produce best of City reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE COLORED young women; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; one do do general housework. Also, by three American girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing, or as laundress; unexceptionable City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 15th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; would prefer going a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 224 26th-st., in the rear., between 8th and 9th avs., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take entire charge of a kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in that capacity the last ten years; the best City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 Greenwich av., opposite corner of 12th-st.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; would do plain sewing, chamberwork, or fine washing, if required; best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to go in the country or to travel with a lady; has five years' reference. Call at No. 203 East 21st-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family to take care of a couple of growing children; she is a very neat sewer, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 224 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AND daughter, situations as nurse; would prefer to go in the country. City reference given. Apply at Mrs. TEALE'S, No. 120 Court-st., over jeweler's store, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Brooklyn, for two days, near Wykoff st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl 14 years of age, to take care of children or wait on table. Good reference given. Apply at No. 11 Delancy-st. None but a respectable family need apply. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, in a private family as nurse; is well accustomed to the care of children. Unexceptionable City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st. near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN with excellent City reference, as first-rate waiter and chambermaid; will assist with washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at No. 10 Amity-place, rear, first floor, back room, near Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or to do general housework; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 103 East 16th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one is an experienced cook, good baker, washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have good references from their last place. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years of experience; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 East 20th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL-RECOMmended young women. One to do general housework, and the other chamberwork and waiting; would appreciate good homes. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE dress and basque maker; would engage in a private family, by the day or week, or would take work at the house. Apply at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av. Calls received all the week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid; would do fine washing or ladies' muslins, or plain sewing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 16th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED — WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A hotel or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs. AMERMAN, No. 478 Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation in a respectable private family, as chambermaid, in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be respectably recommended. Address A. J. Q., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, near 8th av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 229 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, has no objection to assist with chamber-work or children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 14 Clarkson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 73 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, who speaks good English, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Good reference given. Apply at No. 11 Delancy-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION WITH A family going to Europe, for a colored woman, in whom she feels great interest. She can recommend her highly in every respect. Address Box 3,566, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PLAIN COOK, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a Protestant woman; can give good City reference, if required. Apply, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and good plain sewing; two years' reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 135 Hammond st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as waiter and chambermaid, or nurse; has no objection to the country. Will be for a week at No. 784 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY ONE AMERICAN, AND ONE Protestant Irish girl, situations to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. Also, a large number of Catholic girls want situations in every domestic capacity, most of whom have lived with and are recommended by respectable Brooklyn families. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

WANTED—BY A SMART, NEAT GIRL, 12 YEARS of age, a situation to take care of children and wait on a lady; board and clothes as compensation, with a kind lady. Also, a seamstress and nurse; cuts and makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle does chamberwork, family sewing and embroidery. Wages, $6 to $7; City or country. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—AN EXCELLENT AND PERFECTLY trust worthy young woman desires a situation, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to travel; is entirely competent for anything that she undertakes, and can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 33 West Washington-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE LADY WANTS something respectable to do; would like a situation as housekeeper, seamstress, or ladies' maid, in a respectable family; perfectly competent to fill any respectable situation, at a respectable salary, sufficient to obtain a respectable livelihood. Answer for some situation this day. Address T. G., General Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing, or as regular laundress; can do fine muslins in the neatest manner, and French fluting; the most satisfactory reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 Mulberry st., between Houston and Prince sts., in the rear.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress. Is a good sewer; has no objection to do chamberwork for a private family; is willing and obliging, and desirous of making herself generally useful. The best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., second door from 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and fine washer; no objection to the country, or would travel with a family to Europe or California as nurse; has the best of City reference; also, a young girl as laundress. Can be seen for the week at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; can take the full charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner of University-place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or as nurse; to take care of an invalid or a child from its birth, by a respectable middle-aged English woman. No objection to go into the country. The best of reference as to experience and integrity. Address or call for two days at No. 470 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family. She is a first rate sewer, and understands all kinds of sewing. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 192 7th-av., 2d door from 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference Call at No. 104 19th-st., west of 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; has good reference; can be seen at her last place, for two days. Call at No. 39 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, by one who perfectly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 122 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children and to do light housework, by a respectable young girl; is a good dispositioned and willing girl; will give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 West 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, no objection to a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to do the chamberwork and waiting; has good City references from her last place. Call at No 59 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CLEAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELligent lady, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as a family dressmaker or housekeeper; no objection to leave the City. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to H. H. M., Broadway Post-office, will meet immediate attention for one week.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference, desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL TWO ARTICLES in fashionable demand everywhere, in the City and country. Ladies and gentlemen can make large profits; neat and respectable business. Circulars and prices mailed free on receipt of 6 cents. (in stamps, as postage.) to A. S. J., Station D, Bible House, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL FOR general housework in a family in Brooklyn. A good washer and ironer, and plain cook, and one possessing good reference, will receive good wages. Apply, between 9 and 10, and 3 and 4 o'clock, at No. 120 Water st., to W. ROBERTSON.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO ACT AS nurse and do chamberwork; she must be fond of children and understand her business. Also, a good cook, washer and ironer wanted. Must bring the best of reference. Apply at No. 227 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO THE country for the Summer; she must be an excellent baker and bring the best City references Apply at No. 33 Lafayette-place, for two days, from 9 to 12 o'clock only.

WANTED—A NURSE; ONE THAT THOROUGHLY understands the care of young children, and can bring good City reference as to character and capability. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at No. 353 5th-av., near 36th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; A YOUNG WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, and who can give good references, can apply at No. 354 5th-av. An American preferred. Inquire at basement door.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE—THE VERY best references required. Good wages given for a person that will suit. Apply at 8 in the morning, or between 8 and 9 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM A SINgle man may apply at No. 54 Broad-st. References will be required as to honesty and capacity.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER. ADDRESS M., Box No. 100, *Times* office, with real name.

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE BOYS TO DRAW brushes. Inquire at L. MYER'S, No. 231 Stanton st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT MANNING'S OFFICE, NO. 307 Bowery, (late No. 271,) a number of good Protestant and Catholic help, for the best of situations in City and country, viz.: Clerks, porters, waitermen, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmers, steamboat hands, men and boys for stores, saloons and trades; also, meat and pastry cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, and a few nice girls to travel.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.—W. HENDERSON, late of Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., has removed to first floor of next building No 73 The arrangements are such that employers are not seen by any of the servants excepting those introduced by those connected with the office. Families can rely upon getting well suited at this establishment, which has no connection with any other.

SERVANTS.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SEEKing "help," may find a good assortment of the same, both male and female, at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. where the business of an Intelligence Office is connected with a Benevolent Society, and conducted on a new plan.

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WANTED—CHEAP—A SMALL YACHT OR CABIN boat of five to fifteen tons. Address, Post-Office, Box No. 1,222, stating price age, description, and the place where the boat can be seen.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THOROUGH BRED English bull dog, black and white, preferred. Address, stating price and age, CARLO, Box No. 106 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO COAL DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been engaged in the retail coal business in this City for many years, and who is thoroughly competent to manage it with ability, would like to make an engagement with a responsible party to take charge of a yard in this City or elsewhere, at a moderate compensation. Reference of the highest character given. Principals will please address A. B., Box No. 103, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener, or porter in a store, by a respectable, single man; is of sober, steady habits; can furnish excellent references for character and industry; understands the care of horses and gardening; would be willing to make himself generally useful either in the City or country—at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as porter in a store or some manufacturing establishment; is a carpenter by trade; understands the management of machinery. A permanent situation with a moderate salary is what he wishes to secure. The best reference given. Address D. M., for one week, New-York *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women, one as experienced cook and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress and laundress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 239 6th-av., third floor, front room, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; understands his business perfectly well; has no objection to the country; can give he best of City reference from his late employers. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 University-place, second door from Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES a situation in a private family as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 59 Water-st., corner Peck-slip.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A sober, steady Protestant man, (single,) with good City references. A line to EDWARD, at the basement furniture store No. 186 3d-av., near 18th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT in-door servant man who has got good City references; has no objection to the country. Any commands for A. B., by calling or addressing a note to the Fancy Store, No. 132 3d-av., one door from 15th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Reference, as to capabilities, from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 109 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is of pleasing address, and can furnish undoubted reference as to honesty, sobriety and general good conduct. Address J. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COLored man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at the harness store, No. 79 Bleecker st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself otherwise useful if required. Address P. P., Gardener, Box No. 130, *Times*, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, a situation as porter in a store, or to drive horse and cart, or any kind of an honorable employment; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 309 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a respectable restaurant, or private boarding-house, in town or country; understands his business in every respect. Address T. S., for two days, No. 57 Great Jones st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, as porter, or to drive a horse and cart; make himself generally useful to his employer, and give the highest reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address C. F., Box No. 128 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. M. H., No. 70 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INdustrious man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. C., Box No. 160 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business perfectly well; has the best reference. Address J. B., coachman, No. 315 7th av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands the care and management of horses, to work in a garden, and would make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, C. G. S., *Times* Office.

TO BOSS PAINTERS.—SITUATION WANTED by a good house painter, understands graining, has no objections to go in the country. Apply to WM. ROSS, No. 212 William-st.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B H., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thoroughly practical man; is competent in every department of the business—greenhouse, grapery, &c.; refers to the gentleman with whom he last lived, and to several of the most respectable nurserymen in New-York, to whom he is well known. Address HORTICULTURIST, No. 9 John-st.

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Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856. Jan. 12, 1858.

☞ The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific Billard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any Billiard Table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

INSTRUCTION

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.

This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, formerly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.

Terms,—$80 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars, address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the 21st, 22d and 24th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the Institute.
REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUtions are respectfully desired to examine the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
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SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN. The Rev. DAVIS RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD CONN.—REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR.—Summer session of this Family School for boys, commences May 5. Home comforts, parental discipline, maternal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term of 14 weeks. For particulars, address the Principal at the Institute, or call on Professor R. C. FLACK, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, before 9 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., each day.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged, wishes to meet with pupils either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 27 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN TAUGHT BY A French lady of superior literary acquirements, and experienced in tuition. Grammar, the purest accent, elocution and literature taught to adults in both languages. Applications received daily at 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 778 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWELVE ARE boarded for $120 per annum in the vicinity of New-York. Especial attention is paid to the health and morals of the pupils. Accomplishments by City masters. References, &c., by application to A. B. SEMINARY, *Times* Office.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 500 PACIFIC-STREET.—The next term of this school will commence on Monday, May 3. Separate rooms arranged for male and female pupils. Pupils received at any time.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.
JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, —The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogues, address V. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English School is removed from No. 128 2d av. to Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, employs a safe conveyance to and from the School daily, for small boys.
CLARK & FANNING, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 60 West 33d-st.
JOHN GOSMAN, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M. Principal.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A PROTESTANT LADY, FROM PARIS, speaking the English language fluently, having had some years' experience in book-keeping and commerce, in Paris,) wishes to obtain a situation in a similar capacity in the United States, or as a governess in a school. She will give references from the last family where she has been residing, and others as to her character and ability in both branches. Address PARIS, *Times* office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation, either as daily or resident governess, in or near New-York; she teaches English and music, with the rudiments of French and drawing; good City references. Address L., Box No. 3,805 Post Office, New-York.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Teacher of the English branches, French and music, and dancing. Would prefer a class of ten or twelve pupils, or would go to a good locality for establishing a school. Address TEACHER, No. 231 West 35th st., first house east of 8th-av.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family and well educated, wishes to find a respectable family, either in the City or in the country, where she would teach the French language as an equivalent for her board. Address Box No. 3,145 New York Post-Office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WOULD LIKE to make an engagement with a family going to the country. She teaches English, French, German drawing and rudiments of music. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 4,191 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young lady well qualified for her profession, and who has been successfully engaged in teaching for several years past. Address B. T. R., office of the *Times*.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONICUMS.

Elegant illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE.—A RICH and elegant seven-octave rosewood Piano-Forte for sale at a bargain, for cash. Full iron plate, arch brace, grand diagonal bar, (with the real suspension overstrung bass,) all round corners, beautiful fluted bottom, bevel top, rich triple carvings, carved scroll legs, fruit in relief, with dulce pedals. City maker of the highest celebrity, with full warrantee; great purity of tone and very powerful; superb pearl keys; in use a short time; is without spot or blemish, and is truly a magnificent instrument. Price for Piano Forte, with rich stool in velvet to match, $300; cost $500. Can be examined and fully tested at No. 678 6th-av., three doors from 46th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, from 7 A. M till 7 P. M. N. B.—Has packing-case for shipping.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR ROUND-C

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

The Full-Blooded Durham Bull "MARMION," aged 5 years. He has taken several premiums of State Fairs, and at the American Institute. Those interested in cattle, who wish an opportunity to improve their stock, will find this animal worthy their special attention.

Also, a pair of handsome Black Carriage Horses, well matched, 15½ hands, 7 and 9 years; free, stylish drivers; warranted sound and kind; will go in single harness.

Also, one Hunting Wagon, for four, in good order; one set double harness, whip, sheets, &c., &c.

The Bull and Horses will be on exhibition in front of the salesrooms at 3 o'clock.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—LARGE UNRESERVED SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD AND EBONY FURNITURE, RICH DECORATIONS AND RARE WORKS OF ART—Being the entire contents of the residence No. 152 West 23d-st., near 7th av., the sale of which at public auction, offers a rare opportunity to all wishing to furnish their homes in truly tasteful and elegant style,

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 12, at 10½ o'clock,

The undersigned will sell the above valuable furniture, &c., most of which has been collected at an immense expense in France, England, Italy and Bohemia;

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, two full suites in rich brocade and one in velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets, rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, in three colored brocatel and medalion tapestry, superior rosewood piano forte, music cabinet with statuary top, marble top stageres with mirror doors, silk and lace curtains, French shades Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables, escritoires, consoles in buhl, bronze and ormolu chancellers, &c.; superb paintings on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit piece, moonlight and sea views, Parian statuettes and magnificent vases. Chambers furnished throughout in rosewood, armoir-a glace, bois de rose, 600 yards of rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly furnished apartments.

Dining room furniture of every description; fine oak extension table and dining arm chairs, marble top buffet, rich French and India China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything appertaining to complete dining arrangements.

Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather, and commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom and galleries No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of beautifully carved rosewood parlor furniture in suite, covered in satin brocatel, console, etagere, secretaire etagere, Paris-made centre and side tables, &c., all made to order by Belter & Hutchings, elegantly-carved boudoir piano by Linden & Fritz, movement by Erard, of Paris; silk curtains, lace do., and fixtures.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Of carved rosewood, en suite; Brussels carpets, do.; black walnut furniture, brocatel curtains and lace do.

DINING-ROOM—All of carved rosewood; extension table, 16 feet, by Belter, buffet, chairs, &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Of rosewood. Also, all the gas fixtures, in fine order.

PAINTINGS—About 60 very fine original oil-paintings, old and modern, by C Dolci, A-Del-Sarto, Sasso, Feriato, Garcia, Cortona, Van Uden, R. Wilson, Bergham, Raoul, Brach, Adam Barland, Creswick, L. Williams Sidney, Percey, Gainsborough, Morris, W. Brown, G. Chester Liston, Jasper of Dusseldorff, Oddie, Cafferty, Sountag, Boutelle, Baker, Roife, and other fine pictures. Also some exquisite water colors.

STATUARY—Five elegant pieces of cabinet statuary by celebrated artists, beautifully sculptured with pedestals; several pieces of fine bronzes, bisque and parian figures, medallions and other articles of vertu. Also, dinner set of decorated French porcelain, cut and engraved glass ware, fine solid silver set complete, English plated ware, consisting of covers, dishes, side do., venison do., with all the other requisites for a completely furnished house. They will be ready for exhibition as above one day before the sale. The pictures will be ready for view on Wednesday.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

The very desirable new three-story and high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs.; lot 20x100 feet, house 20x50 feet, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot, cold and shower baths, speaking tubes, gas, bells, furnace, good under cellar, &c.; also a fine yard, which has just been handsomely laid out with rose bushes, grapevines, honeysuckles, &c. The house is Philadelphia brick front, with the basement story and trimmings of brownstone, built in the very best manner, is in perfect order and pronounced the most conveniently arranged house of its size in New-York. The furniture, which is of the best description and nearly all new within a year, can be purchased at an appraised value if desired. The property will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Terms easy: $6,000 of the purchase money of the house can remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is indisputable. First-class stocks or bonds will be taken in payment at the market value, if required. For cards of admission to see the premises and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS WILL sell, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the rich and costly furniture contained in the private residence No. 210 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs., all of which was made to order, and has been in use but a few months.

This sale will be well worthy the special attention of those wishing to purchase elegant furniture.

The following will give but a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are rich tapestry carpets, solid oak etageres, oak extension table, oak dining chairs, sofas, China dinner and tea sets, silver casters, forks and spoons, &c.

The parlors are furnished with three elegantly carved rosewood suites, solid frames, in French brocade and velvet, rich English tapestry carpets, rich rosewood etageres, mirror backs and doors, Turkish chairs, French plate pier and oval mirrors, rich China vases, rosewood bookcase, elegantly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, of a superior make and tone, rich oil-paintings, &c.

The chambers are reelete with rosewood and mahogany furniture, bedding, hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE stock of the Looking-Glass and Picture Warerooms No. 169 Fulton-st., New-York, will be continued THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 12, commencing at 10½ o'clock each day. Sold on account of dissolution of partnership. The stock comprises heavy French plate, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, mounted in the finest gold frames, and of the latest and most approved designs. Oil-paintings by American and European artists, about 700 in number, mounted in rich frames, some of which are very valuable and are worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also, about 300 choice engravings, &c. The stock has been manufactured expressly for custom sales. The mirrors are of the best French plate, and warranted, the whole of which will positively be sold without reserve, and is worthy the special attention of the trade and parties about furnishing first-class hotels and dwellings. Purchasers can have these goods boxed for shipping on the premises. Terms cash. City funds. Deposits required. Satisfactory to the auctioneer. The trade are invited to attend, as the sale is absolute. Descriptive catalogues issued on morning of sale. The sale will be continued weekly until the entire stock is closed off.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 4th st., near Broadway, the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, Egyptian marble-tops, large pier glasses, mantel ornaments, oil-paintings, piano forte, bureaus, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, toilet crockery, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, paillasses, straw and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, French China, glassware, cutlery, &c., ash, velvet, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting, in part, of parlor suites, etageres, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, sideboards, extension tables, enameled chamber suites, wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, oil paintings, mirrors, bedding, mattresses, &c., &c.

Parties desirous of obtaining best City-made furniture, will find this sale worthy their attention.

Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced packer. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MAY 13, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of stock remaining in store No. 83 Bowery, opposite the Bowery Theatre, consisting of tête-à-têtes, sofas, easy chairs, library and other book-cases, marble-top bureaus, ottomans, marble-top centre tables, wardrobes looking-glasses, clocks, and a variety of other articles not mentioned in this advertisement. N. B.—A spring cart, horse and harness will also be sold. Catalogues ready on Wednesday morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salrias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, in lots, from the shelves to suit dealers, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock a complete assortment of best white granite, and all kinds of common ware, decorated China, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., a general assortment of boots and shoes in good order, suitable both for city and country trade. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., prime fresh goods, including the balance of a jobber's stock, sold by order of assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Store No. 220 Broadway.

D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 13, at 10½ A. M. precisely, all the contents of the large five-story residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th av. The house is furnished with the most elegant and costly furniture throughout, and has been but little used. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, walnut extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall stageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall stageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and rosewood centre, side and pier tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, psyche glasses couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, AUTOGRAPHS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable private library of books, autographs, coins and medals, forming the collection of an amateur, and comprising Boydell's Shakespeare, folio; Natural History of the State of New-York; Ree's Encyclopædia, 45 vols.; Old Mansions of England; Gruner's Ornamental Art, iconography; Romaine; Wilson's Ornithology; a fine collection of old folio Theology, together with autograph letters of Washington, Lafayette, Arnold, Wellington, Scott, Burr, Hamilton, Stirling, Charles I., Bonaparte, Rogers, Clay, Irving, &c., &c. Also, very curious American and fine French medals, all of which will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 33 NASSAU-ST., FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell the stock of a large insolvent ship store and wine importing house, among which are wines and brandies intrinsically worth from four to eight dollars per gallon and fully warranted. Connoisseurs are invited to examine samples at our office previous to the sale. Also, fine Havana cigars, large stock fishing tackle in great variety; iron safe, maps, &c. On MONDAY, May 17, we shall sell their fixtures, awning, valuable horse and Concord wagon, nearly new. Full particulars in *Herald*.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—W. F. KING will hold regular sales of carriages, &c., at his repository, No. 394 Broadway, every THURSDAY.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at the above establishment, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, rockaways, buggies, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer

TWO PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern, two pews in Christ Church, (the Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) Brooklyn, as follows: Nos. 59 and 63 in middle aisle.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction THIS DAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., one rockaway carriage, but little used; cost $360; will be sold without reserve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POTTERY FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN establishment of J. M. Pruden, situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. Lot one hundred and twenty feet on Water-st., by about two hundred and fifty feet deep, running through to Elizabeth Creek, with a good wharf; the whole width of the property. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, with 10 rooms, a large cellar and in good order; a two-story brick factory, twenty feet wide, and one hundred and twenty-five deep, also, several large frame buildings suitable for the above business, with two excellent kilns in first rate order, together with the stock on hand, consisting of a well assorted lot of stone and earthen ware, portable furnaces, drain pipe, flower pots, &c., with a sail-boat and barge, and a counting-room in New-York, foot of Dey-st. The whole will be disposed of together or separately. The above property and business offers an excellent opportunity for any one wanting to enter into a manufacturing business, as it has been established for thirty years. For information and particulars, inquire of J. M. PRUDEN, on Crockery Barge, foot of Dey-st., New-York, or at the factory, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—HULL, ENGINE, and boiler in excellent order for business. Size of boat 180 feet long, 26 feet beam; engine 36 inch cylinder, 9-foot stroke, well adapted for passengers, freight, or towing. Will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Apply to TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 22 South-st.

JEWELERS' SAFE, LARGE SIZE, FIRE and burglar-proof, filled with convenient drawers patent combination lock, cost $600 will be sold for $400; may be seen at No. 60 Vesey-st., first floor. Another small size Jewelers' Safe, at No. 91 Maiden-lane; price $75. A. W. SPIES & CO.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MEET with a person to take an interest with him in a money-making enterprise about going to England. To a smart man, having good reference, and $1,000 to invest, this is a rare chance. Address Box No. 3,603 New-York Post-Office.

COAL YARD TO LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A coal yard, in one of the best stands in the lower part of the City; doing a good business. Everything necessary, and in good order. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of L. CARY, No. 484 Pearl-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—ONE OF THE BEST AND most commanding stands in Brooklyn, many years established, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to F. HALE, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

BAKERY FOR SALE OR LEASE—ON REASonable terms, in a beautiful village, a few miles from the City. Inquire of Messrs. ANDREWS & KIMBALL, No. 5 Tryon Row.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR GOING INTO THE clothing trade can be had by applying to M. Y. A., Broadway Post-Office, who is going west. The lease and stock will be offered low.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, in this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the name of the firm will hereafter be used only in settlement of the affairs. (Signed,)

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOS. DENNY,

No. 8 JAUNCEY COURT, May 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of THOMAS DENNY & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business at No. 8, Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

THOMAS DENNY,
JAMES SMITH,
of Philadelphia.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.

May 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF EDWARD BANKER & SON, Ship Chandlers, is this day dissolved by the retirement from business of EDWARD BANKER. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. BANKER,
JAMES H. BANKER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

NOTICE—The undersigned will continue the Ship Chandlery business on his own account at No. 49 South-st.

JAMES H. BANKER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of TROTT & OGSTON, for the purchase and sale on commission of foreign exchange, notes, &c., at No. 36 Exchange-place.

C. D. TROTT
GEORGE W. OGSTON.

May 1, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the transfer office, No. 9 Tontine Building. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day, inclusive.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$251,149 98
Average amount of Specie	26,446 12
Average amount of Circulation	119,849 00
Average amount of Deposits	276,092 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of May, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE SUPERINTENDent of the Banking Department, having examined the affairs of the East River Bank, in pursuance to chapter 183 of the Laws of New-York 1858, has put the capital stock to $566,525, (being $25 per share,) on the 29th of April, 1858.

Stockholders will please return their old certificates, and take out at the reduced capital.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by the United States Mail steamer CAHAWBA, on the 12th of May instant. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-house. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
ATHENS,	Also, on	CONSTINOPLE.
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills of Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. S. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. & Victor Achelis

Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.

On TUESDAY, May 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
PEREMPTORY SALE

of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.

About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.

Also, MOLRCE Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.

Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn

For maps and particulars, inquire of

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

COLLECTIONS.

The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

N. B.—This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late Collection Clerk with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—$89,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 140 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual and ample in its provisions right to loan expressly guaranteed. A careful deed of trust, conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. Coal and iron both superior, exhaustless, very accessible, and fully tested and developed. Capital stock of the Company fully paid, over $1,800,000.

The bonds are the remainder of $125,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $500,000, the entire debt of the company.

The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 500 to 700 tons per day, equal to interest sinking fund, and ample dividends on stock, which makes it a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.

The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New-York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the grounds twice in every year.

To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.

They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by

MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 33 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 12.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held 10th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Stephen Cambreleng,	William Remsen,
Robert Schell,	William C. Wetmore,
Jacob Reese,	Joseph Gra'ton Jr.,
Jas. S. Sanford,	J. W. Mersereau,
Joseph Foulke,	Henry S. Leverich,
John R. Suydam,	D. Lydig Suydam,
Wm. Lewis Morris,	Thomas C. Smith,
Henry Beadel,	Joseph Rudd,
Theodore W. Riley,	Lebbeus B. Ward,
Chas. P. Smith,	Joseph Britton,
John Penfold,	Wm. H Terry,
Wm U. McIntire,	Amos Robbins,
Stephen Hyatt,	George Clark,
Benjamin Babcock,	S. B. Althause,
Fredk. Schuchardt.	Wm. White wright, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board Jacob Reese, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. THOS. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 39 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, on the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 5, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS H TOWS, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars inquire of

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th May until 12th May inclusive.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May 1858 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Coupons payable June and December. For sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.

J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, &c.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NO

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Items.

THE MAYOR AFTER SWILL MILK.—The Mayor had a conference with FRANK LESLIE, yesterday, upon the subject of swill-fed milk, and came to the conclusion to coöperate in the movement to suppress the sale of the poison in the City. He gave directions to an officer to detail a policeman to each ferry, with orders to arrest the drivers of all milk wagons who enter this City without a name and number on their wagon. This order is to be extended to all wagons running in the City without name and number. The delinquents will be brought before his Honor, and a thorough investigation into the quality of the milk they vend is promised. The Mayor is determined to take these swill-fed cows by the horns for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the loss of their tails. He complimented Mr. LESLIE on the exposures he has made, and promised his cordial support in rectifying the abuse complained of.

CONSECRATION OF THE WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHAPEL.—Yesterday morning, the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-street, erected in memory of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, was consecrated with imposing ceremonies. The Provisional Bishop and a procession of Episcopal clergymen entered the Church at 10½ o'clock, after which the services commenced. The Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, preached the consecration sermon.

Mr. HOWARD, the young scamp who has been noticed several times as having cheated people by representing that he was connected with one or another of the newspapers of the City, was arrested yesterday, by an officer of the Fourteenth Ward, for having represented himself as a clerk in the Mayor's office. He has, of late, been visiting the junk dealers, and demanding a sight of their licenses, telling them at the time, that he was a clerk in the office of the Mayor. When he thought he could do better by appearing as a reporter for the press, he called himself JOHN UNDERHILL, and threatened exposure if they did not make some arrangement to his personal satisfaction. He was taken before the Mayor, who, after reprimanding him, let him go. Though young in years he is an old sinner—long since beyond the reformatory influences of a reprimand; and he will doubtless swindle the very first man he meets, who will believe a word he utters.

The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church received 57 new communicants last Sabbath. On the same day to Dr. BURCHARD'S Church 129 were added. Thirty were confirmed at the Rev. Dr. Cox's (Zion) Church and 30 added to the Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON'S.

DROWNED.—BERNARD LOSCHER, a German sailor, belonging on board the bark *Warsatta*, at 2½ o'clock this morning, fell into the dock foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, and was drowned before assistance reached him. He was a single man, 21 years of age.

FALLING THROUGH A BRIDGE.—MARGARET C. DUNN, while walking across the Harlem Railroad Bridge, last evening, fell through the bridge into the water. A man happened to be underneath in a rowboat, and he rescued her from drowning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—GEORGE ZIMMERS, son of GEORGE ZIMMERS, baker, at No. 147 East Twenty-sixth-street, was instantly killed, at 9½ o'clock this morning. An oven fell upon him. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest this afternoon.

Navy Intelligence.

THE LATE PURSER TODD.—The Pursers of the Navy now on this station met at the Navy-Yard yesterday morning, to express their condolence with the family of their late brother officer SAMUEL P. TODD, who died on the previous morning. Purser WILLIAM SINCLAIR was in the Chair, and Purser GARRET R. BARRY acted as Secretary. It was resolved unanimously that they feel deep regret for the loss of their brother officer, who, in the course of a long and honorable service of more than forty-six years, had attained the rank of the second Purser on the Navy Register; that in respect to his memory they wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, that they offer to the family of the deceased this testimonial of their sympathy, and that the same be published in the daily papers.

Police Intelligence.

Murderous Assault in Howard-Street by a Member of the Board of Education.

At a late hour Monday night Philip Wolfe, proprietor of the house of ill-repute No. 15 Howard-street, was badly beaten by a gang of Sixth Ward rowdies, led on by Richard Barry, proprietor of the liquor saloon No. 48 Pearl-street, and member of the Board of Education. It is alleged that Barry went into the house to recover $20 which he said had been stolen from him in the early part of the evening by one of the girls. Failing to recover the money from Wolfe by mild measures he attacked Wolfe with a bludgeon, and after knocking him down by a side blow over the ear, commenced beating him over the head, his associates assisting him. The Fourteenth Ward Police were speedily called to the place and on their arrival arrested Barry and Patrick Burk, a member of No 21 Engine Company, the balance of the party escaping. Wolfe's head was pounded almost to a jelly, and a great pool of blood, which had flowed from his wounds, was in the middle of the floor. He was removed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and his wounds dressed by Police-Surgeon Campbell. He now lies in a critical state, and his recovery is regarded as extremely doubtful. Shortly after the arrest of Barry and Bush two young fellows, giving their names as John Thompson and John V. Chase, were brought into the Station-house, having been arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Bank of Hartford at the drinking saloon corner of Prince-Street and Broadway. The prisoners were at once identified as parties who had participated in the assault upon Wolfe. On the way to the Station-house one of them drew a knife on the officer, and had it not been for the assistance of a number of citizens and detectives both would doubtless have escaped. On the persons of Thompson and Chase pawn-tickets were found for a number of watches and jewelry of all descriptions. The arrested parties were all taken yesterday to the Essex Market Police Court for examination.

ROBBING AN INSURANCE OFFICE.—The clerk in the office of the Indemnity Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-street, discovered yesterday morning that some burglars had entered the place the night previous and taken $130 from the safe. The place was entered with a false key. No clue of the burglars has thus far been obtained.

BREAKING UP A DANCE HOUSE.—Captain DeCamp of the Fourth Ward and a posse of his men, made a descent last evening upon the dance house kept by Jane Myers in Water-street. Mrs. Myers and all the inmates were arrested and detained for examination. The place is reported to be one of the vilest dens in Water-street.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—COLLISION—DAMAGES—COMMON CARRIER—INSURANCE.

Alfred H. Hovey vs. *The Steamboat Sarah E. Brown.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The action was for injury done by the steamboat to a vessel called the *Mist*, then in possession of the libelant, and to the merchandise put on board her by its owners, and committed to the libelant's charge as a common carrier. The answer of the claimant denied the right set up by the libelant, and also denied that he had paid any money to the owners of the cargo because of any injury to it. The Court, upon hearing the cause, gave a decree for the libelant, and referred it to a Commissioner to compute the damages. On the reference it appeared that the gross amount of the injuries caused by the collision was $6,667 81, including lighterage and preservation of the property, and that there was realized from its sale $2,353 59, leaving a balance of $4,314 24, for which sum, besides lighterage, towing and interest, the Commissioner reported. The libelant held a general policy of insurance covering the property in question, upon which the libelant was paid by the Company $2,950. The claimant alleged that this amount should have been deducted from the damages, as a satisfaction and extinguishment so far of the cause of action, and excepted to the report on this ground, and also upon the ground that the libelant proved no actual payment by him to the owners of the cargo, and that the libelant was not entitled to damages beyond those actually sustained by the boat.

Held by the Court—That the decision of the Court upon the merits proceeded upon the ground that the libelant, as a common carrier, had a qualified property in the *Mist* and her cargo sufficient to enable him to maintain an action in his own name for the injuries caused by the collision.

That the claimant's exception to the allowance of damages beyond what he had actually paid, goes to the merits of the action, and the question cannot be brought up again by exception, but must be raised if at all by appeal, or at least by motion for a new trial.

Moreover, by the law of this State, a common carrier is a competent party to sue a wrong doer for and recover the full value of property injuriously interfered with by strangers while in his possession, (7 Cowen, 670; 2 Keanan, 343;) the same privilege and authority has been recognized in admiralty as belonging to him.

That the payment by the Insurance Company was not in favor of the steamboat or in discharge or extenuation of its liabilities. She by her fault had incurred a liability to the amount decreed against her for the consequences of the collision. This single responsibility, and nothing more, is sought to be enforced against her by this action, and it clearly cannot be claimed, as an acquittance of that character, that another party under a contingent contract of insurance paid the libelant a portion or the whole of the liability which the steamboat had legally incurred to him. There is no privity of contract or interest between the Insurance Company and the steamboat in this respect. The Company and the libelant may stand in quite a different relation in respect to the application of that money, but whether the Company attempts to reclaim the payment made on her contract or abandons it, is solely a question between that party and the libelant, with which the claimant has no concern. (17 How. R., 152.)

Exception therefore overruled, except that the claimant is entitled to a recomputation of the charges, to ascertain whether "lighterage and towage" has been twice allowed by the commission.

For libelant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley. For claimant, Mr. McMahon.

DEFAULT—CLAIM—RETURN OF PROCESS.

Samuel G. Baxter vs. *The Dons Fermoas.*—This was a motion to set aside a default for irregularity. The vessel was seized under the process, and before the return-day the claimant appeared and filed his claim in Court on Feb. 3, 1858. On the return of the process, Feb. 16, 1858, proclamation was made in open Court, and no one appearing, interlocutory and final decrees were perfected in favor of the libelants. The claimant alleges that after the filing of his claim no proceedings could be taken by the libelants without notice to him.

Held by the Court—That the fact of putting in a claim does not stay proceedings *ex parte* by the libelant, unless it be interposed on the return-day of the process, when proclamation is made. Then the libelant must regard it at his peril, although he receives no personal notice of its being filed.

The libelants, therefore, have been regular in their proceedings, and the motion must be denied.

For libelants, Messrs. Scudder and Carter. For claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

PILOTAGE—UNDERWRITERS—TOWING.

Daniel C. Chapman vs. the bark Lucerne.—This suit was brought to recover the sum of $30 50, alleged to be due the libelant as pilotage. The bark, on a voyage from the coast of Africa to this port, put into Norfolk in distress, and was there abandoned by her owner to the underwriters. By their direction a steam-tug was sent from here to her, with a pilot and four seamen, to tow her to New-York, the owner having no privity with that proceeding. The pilot who went did not go on board the bark at all, but remained on board the tug, which towed the bark to this port, and for those services he brings this suit.

Held by the Court—That the bark being unmanageable, and brought home solely by the power of the tug, was not in a condition bringing her within the provisions of the State statute under which the libelant claims. (Laws of 1857, ch. 243, sec. 29.)

That the libelant, on the facts, was employed by the underwriters, and not by the owner or master of the bark; and that he performed no service to her, but remained on board the tug. Though told by the master of the tug off Barnegat to take charge of the bark, his charge only consisted in remaining on board the tug without having any control or direction of her navigation, and the libelant could not exercise in behalf of the bark, being towed as an inert body, his functions as pilot, nor even attempt to undertake them.

That the libelant, upon the facts and law of the case, fails to establish any right of action against the bark.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Mudgett. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

EARLY FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.

Edward Ayres vs. *Catherine Ayres.*—This is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff is only twenty years of age, and this morning applied to the Court to appoint Mr. Jas. Hosford as his guardian, *ad litem*, to prosecute the suit against his wife. On an inquiry, it appeared that the lady was but sixteen, and the couple were married only last February. His Honor granted the order, remarking that family troubles were commencing early.

THE PHELPS WILL CASE.

The appeal from Judge Clerke's order in the Phelps Will case was argued at General Term, Supreme Court, yesterday. A large number of counsel were engaged on each side.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Charles Dennison vs. *Edward Parker.*—In this case the plaintiff claimed to recover $500 for one quarter's rent of premises No. 194 Duane-street. On the part of the defence it was set up that the plaintiff during the tenancy had interfered with the quiet possession of the premises, by collecting rents of the under-tenants and forbidding them to pay the rent to the defendant. The case was tried before, and a verdict given for the defendant, but that verdict was reversed, and the case came up again upon the judgment of the Court above. Verdict for the plaintiff for $500 and costs.

Robert Pettigrew vs. *Benj. H. Hutton.*—This was an assigned claim to recover $405 for work and extra labor done on house No. 44 Ninth-street. It appeared that the defendant purchased the property on which the work was done when it was in an unfinished state, of Samuel French, to whom the purchase money was made by installments. The Court held that if anybody was liable it was French, and the plaintiff submitted to a non-suit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa, or vomittings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the *modus operandi* of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. QUERU, chemist, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, inventor; PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes* and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE AND BURGLARS.

The Alum patent safe affords the most perfect security against the ravages of fire and the attacks of burglars of any safe in the world, and being entirely free from dampness can be used as a depository for valuable papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury.

Door Locks,

for banks, stores and dwelling-houses.

An examination of the

Rotary Lock,

now in use, by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince anyone of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 207 Pearl-street, four doors from Malden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

SAUVE QUI PEUT.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVERS AND BATHING SHIRTS have been greatly reduced from last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements, can be freely indulged in by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Dépôt No. 167 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL.—The subscriber will remove from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. This house, having been leased for a term of years, will be open for the reception of guests on or before Thursday, the 13th of May, on the European plan. The house has been put in most thorough repair, and has been superbly furnished, entirely new. The chambers are large and airy, and lighted by gas. Water closets on each floor. The location is very pleasant, and is very convenient by the stages and cars to the business part of the City.

DANIEL BIXBY

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

BE ADVISED IN TIME!

In these terrible and sudden attacks of sickness, whether it be pleurisy or influenza, dizziness and violent headache, congestive, bilious or other fevers, or rheumatism or gout, the first thing is to get down a good dose of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

When these have had a full effect, the danger can be looked in the face, and a few more pills, with good nursing, will complete the cure. The genuine are sure to be obtained at the Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building. Price, 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Miss SUSAN DENIN in the great drama of "The Bride of an Evening," this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum. The last opportunity to witness this elegant performance. Nothing could be more beautiful. Nothing more interesting.

[Advertisement.]

BELLS! BELLS!!

A full assortment of MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHURCH AND OTHER BELLS, at the New-York Agency, No. 189 Broadway. Call or send for a circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRON'S New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night CORB'S *Ledger* story (dramatized) of "Rosalind Huoert," is to be repeated at this Theatre. Mr. BLANCHARD, also, appears in his drama of the "Dumb Man of Manchester," and the farce of "Hole in the Wall," concluding.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where Holloway's Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels the Pills are a sure remedy.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Attention is called to advertisement on the fifth page headed CATARRH.

Another American Vessel Fired Into by a British Cruiser.

Captain HOWES, of the schooner *Mobile*, arrived last night from Mobile, reports, 29th ult., when 25 miles south of Key West, saw a steamship to windward bearing down for us. Hove to to speak her, and when within rifle shot distance, she commenced firing rifles at us, the balls from which passed between the men on deck, and lodged in the bulwarks. Then hauled down the jibs, when they fired two more shots. They then sent a boat on board of the *Mobile*, and overhauled the vessel's papers, and declared their intention to seize the vessel, she not having a foreign register on board, but afterwards left without doing so. They gave no reason for acting as they did, nor did they deny plainly seeing the American ensign set on our vessel.

The steamer was the British war steamer *Styx*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 11.

$1,000	U. S. 5s. '65	102⅞	175	Harlem R. R.	11⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	90½	2400	Reading R. R.	s3 47⅛
9,000	do.	91	100	do.	b60 47⅛
33,000	Mo. State 6s	b3 85	100	do.	b60 47⅜
19,000	do.	84⅞	100	do.	s60 47⅛
20,000	do.	b30 84⅞	900	do.	s60 47
24,000	do.	84⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	b60 26
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60	102	50	do.	s3 25⅜
5,000	City 6s, '67	101⅜	100	do.	b30 25⅜
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96⅛	100	do.	25⅜
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89	100	do.	s30 25⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. bs. '76	97	150	do.	25⅛
5,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	100	100	do.	s30 25⅛
2,600	Erie R. C. bs '71	41⅜	100	do.	b30 25⅛
5,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	101	50	M. S. & N. I. pr. St.	b10 50½
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	93	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 92
1,000	do.	93¾	40	do.	92
5 000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	82	300	do.	b30 89
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	73	100	do.	b10 89
10,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bs	31⅜	100	do.	88⅞
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89⅞	100	Erie R. R.	s60 24
1,000	do.	b3 90	650	do.	s3 24⅜
20	Bank of America	110½	636	do.	24⅜
91	Bank of Commerce	103¾	100	do.	b60 24⅜
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	105⅞	100	do.	s10 24⅛
68	Common Bank	89	200	do.	s10 24⅛
100	Niagara F. Co.	6	18	Cl. C. & C. Railroad	92⅜
5	Del. & Hud. Can Co.	105⅜	325	Ch. & R. I. Railr'd, c	78⅜
50	do.	st60 105½	100	do.	b30 78⅜
27	Penna. Coal Co.	73	35	do.	c 78⅜
85	Pacific M. S. Co.	71	50	do.	78⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 89	100	do.	78⅝
100	do.	stw 89	50	Mil. & Miss R. R.	b30 33½
200	do.	89	150	do.	30⅛
350	Hud. R. R. R.	s30 30			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s '60	102	300	Hud. Riv. R. R.	30⅛
3,000	Ohio State 6s '86	107⅜	300	do.	s30 30
27,000	Mo. St. 6s	84⅜	100	do.	b30 30⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	89⅞	100	do.	b10 30⅜
4,000	do.	90	150	Reading R. R.	47⅛
10,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89	200	do.	s10 47⅛
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	103½	50	do.	b30 47⅜
2 000	M. C. R. R 8 p. ct. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bs.	96¼	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	25⅜
10,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	31⅜	100	do.	s30 25⅜
10	St. Nich. Bank	91	50	do.	s15 25⅜
25	Am. Ex. Bank	103¼	50	M. S. & N. I. pref. st.	51⅜
80	Pac. M. S. Co.	70¼	20	Panama R. R.	108½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88⅞	50	do.	b15 108⅝
205	do.	88⅞	100	Gal. & C. R. R.	s15 89¾
200	Erie Railroad	24½	10	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	78⅜
50	do.	24⅜	150	do.	78¼
50	do.	s3 24⅜	50	do.	s30 78
20	C. B. & Quinc. R. R.	75	100	do.	opg 78

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	82¼	30	Mer. Ex. Bank	96½
1,000	California St. 7s	85¼	50	Phenix Bank	107
1,000	La. C. & Mil. L. G.	31	10	Am. Ex. Bank	103⅞
2,000	Chic. & R. I. 7s	94	15	Col. Mar. Ins. Co.	87
1,000	Mem. City 6s c. B	51	10	Am. Ex. Co.	99¾
3,000	Mil. & Hor 8s	56	20	Wells, F. & Co.'s Ex	49
2,000	Mil & La. M. Bs.	42½	10	Trenton Iron Wks.	40
4,000	Watertown C. 8s.	36½	260	C. St. P. & F. du L. R. R	3
4,000	C. S. P. & F. d. L. 8s	40¼	140	do.	2½
600	A. M. I. S. of 1858	80	20	N. Y. & Erie R. R.	24¼
3,000	T. of Cer. (Wis.) 8s	50	50	N. Y. & Harlem R.	11¾
2,000	La. C. & Mil. R. 7s.	30	5	United St. Ex. Co.	82½
2,000	Cl. & P. R. R. 7s.	22	20	Union Express Co.	25
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. 7 p. c.	89¾	20	Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	101¼
12	C. & I. 7 M. B's	53	20	do.	101
64	do. '55	3 @ 35⅜	10	Park Bank	109¾
37	do.	35¼	20	Commonwealth Bk.	89
25	do. '57	18¾	20	Artizan's Bank	80
25	Fla. R. C. & M. B.	56	14¼		

TUESDAY, May 11—P. M.

The favorite steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, arrived off Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning, from Liverpool Saturday, May 1, making the passage under ten days. Her mails are three days later than the previous advices by the *Vanderbilt*. The Cotton news is very much the same. The trade continues firm both at Liverpool and Manchester. Wheat was steady; Flour less favorable, and Provisions firm. In money affairs the changes are not important. The Funds were higher in London the day after the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, Thursday, April 29, but receded to the same point on Friday, closing 97¼ ⅌ cent. The fluctuations of the whole week were:

April.	FOR MONEY—Lowest	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 24	96⅞	97	97	97	97½	97⅛
Mon. 26	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	97¼	97⅜
Tues. 27	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	97¾	97⅝
Wed. 28	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	96⅜	97⅜	96⅜
Thur. 29	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Fri. 30	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

On Thursday, the Bank of England weekly Court of Directors broke up without lowering the rate of discount. The London *Times* remarks that,

It is presumed, nevertheless, that their unemployed reserve of notes is still steadily increasing. Hence their hesitation in not meeting the market rate is apparently a departure from sound precedent. Possibly, however, the pending arrangements with regard to the £2,000,000 to be sooner or later supplied to the Government in connection with the discharge of the Exchequer bonds falling due on the 8th of May may have had some bearing upon the question. The bills for imposing a penny stamp on checks, and for raising £2,000,000 on Exchequer bonds have both been printed. That for the stamp on checks contains no clause in any way limiting its effect. Any person drawing a check, therefore, can make it payable to order, so that with the indorsement of the payee it will operate as a receipt. That for raising £2,000,000 on Exchequer bonds provides that these new bonds shall be paid off at the expiration of any period or periods not exceeding six years from their date, that the interest shall not exceed 3½ ⅌ cent., and that it shall be lawful for the Bank of England to make advances upon them to the Government, or for Commissioners of Savings Banks to select them as an investment.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending April 28 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£3,830,190	Increase	£505,905
Other Deposits	15,657,648	Decrease	350,339
Rest	3,171,871	Increase	6,305
Gov'ent Securities	9,885,481	Increase	15,628
Other Securities	15,455 430	Decrease	59,660
Notes unemployed	11,920,435	Decrease	165,060

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,413,605, being a decrease of £104,425, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,674,750, showing an increase of £90,367 when compared with the preceding return.

The figures for some of our American Stocks, in London, are higher by 1@2 ⅌ cent than by the previous steamer, and the circulars of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE and Messrs. BELL, report more business. The Bonds of the New-York Central were up to 96 for the 7 ⅌ cent. Convertibles, and 82@83 for the 6 ⅌ cents. An advance of 1 ⅌ cent. is noted on Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cents., and the same in Erie and Central shares. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

Since our advices of the 23d inst. the money market has been easy, and there has been rather more disposition to invest. The market for American Securities in London remains steady. New-York Central Bonds are inquired for, and are scarce. The Shares are also rather more wanted. Michigan Central Bonds are firm at former rates. Erie Third Mortgage have been dealt in rather freely, at from 71½ to 72; and a few transactions in Erie Shares have taken place, from 23⅜ to 24⅜. Illinois Central Bonds have been more inquired for, especially 7 ⅌ cent. Construction Bonds. Illinois Central Shares have been very heavy, and close dull at 10½ discount. Consols close at 97¼@⅜ for Money and Account.

The following table of the bankruptcies of Great Britain is furnished by a careful correspondent of the London *Times*:

Result of a Summary of the Statement of Affairs submitted by 146 mercantile firms and five banks, which suspended payment during the period of the commercial crisis, from the commencement of November, 1857, to the end of February, 1858.

CLAIMS.		
To consideration claims		£35,551,997
To capital (paid up) of five banks		4,149,930
To liabilities claimable		1,725,642
To liabilities considered good	£10,412 365	
Total	£10,412 365	£41,427,569
ASSETS.		
By available assets		£33,672,669
By balance carried down		7,754,900
Total		£41,427,569

To balance deficiency		£7,754,900 viz:	
52	London firms, deficiency on consideration claims		789,790
	On liabilities		1,807,167
69	Country firms		3,067,835
5	Banks		3,788,887
Total 126	Total		£9,339,709
Less surplus or in full 16	London firms	£1,094,335	
9	Country firms	399,474	1,494,809
Total 151	Total		£7,754,900

On an average it seems that the failures were for about £275,000 each, and, supposing the creditors to each firm, apart from those which paid in full, to be 30, the number of houses inconvenienced would be 3,780; and the average ultimate loss of each would be about £2,000. Nearly one-third of the suspended houses in London have paid in full, and about one-seventh in the provinces.

It will be noticed from a London extract, in another part of this paper, that the recent law of the New-York Legislature to legalize Stock dealings on time is warmly commended to the imitation of the British Parliament. The present practice of dealing on the London Exchange in Stocks "for the account," is, it seems, as wholly illegal, as time bargains at our Brokers, Board were before the late change.

The private letters by the *Persia* mention the continuance of the easy market for Money in England, and notice the revival in the business of Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. They report little or no action in Teas or Silks. Some of them refer to the possibility of a dissolution of Parliament and an early appeal, by Lord DERBY, to the country, on a new election. On the day before the steamer sailed, there was more doing in Money in the open market, some parties having been disappointed in their calculations upon a change in the Bank rate the day before.

None of the official advices in regard to the award of Treasury Bills at Washington, yesterday, were received by the mail this morning. It is believed, however, that about $15,000,000, in offers at 5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, were rejected, and some considerable amounts also at 5⅛@5½ ⅌ cent. And that the total of the bids accepted is not far from the amount reported in the telegraphic summary in our last paper, $4,645,000; the lowest rate of interest being 3½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, tendered by the State Bank of Boston, and the other extreme, 4¾ ⅌ cent., as tendered by a number of the New-York bidders. The official report will probably come forward in the Washington papers this evening, and if so will appear in another part of our journal. The only deposit of Specie in exchange for the new Bills made with the New-York Sub-Treasurer, to-day, on the faith of the telegraphic report, was one of $200,000 by Mr. M. MORGAN. The Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, stands $3,097,335.

The Exchange market for the *Arabia*, sailing to-morrow at 2 o'clock—the mail to close at 12¾ P. M.—was not generally active to-day, but the rates on both London and Paris were fairly supported, the most of the business being at 109¾ for sterling, and f5.13¾ to the dollar for francs. English credits were settled at 109¾ ⅌ cent., though the market finally left off 109¾@110 ⅌ cent. The scarcity and high terms for francs have induced the shipment of about half a million in Bullion by this steamer.

The *Persia's* letters, owing to the detention of the steamer at Quarantine, were not delivered until after the first session of the Stock Exchange, which was generally heavy upon the Share dealings. There was a decline of ⅛@¾ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, on rumors of the serious accident to one of the express trains near Utica, and, in sympathy with the several other descriptions, were a fraction lower than on Monday. Rock Island fell off to 78½ ⅌ cent., and subsequently to 78 ⅌ cent. The transfers close to-morrow for the annual election. The Bond list was again steady, and at the Second Board, after the particulars of the steamer's accounts, the general market (with the exception of Rock Island) improved in prices, and left off steady in tone: New-York Central, 88⅛@89; Erie, 24½; Reading, in which the dealings of the day were quite large, 47½; Hudson, 30½; and Michigan Southern, 25⅞@26 ⅌ cent. Some sales of Missouri sixes were as high as 85 ⅌ cent., closing 84¾ ⅌ cent.; Tennessees 91@90¾, Illinois Central Bonds 90, New-York Central sixes 89, and the new sevens 97 ⅌ cent., and Michigan Central Sinking Funds 96¼ ⅌ cent. We understand a few private sales of the 10 ⅌ cents. of the Illinois Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company heretofore noticed have been made at 87½ ⅌ cent. The advertisement of the agents, Messrs. MORSE & Co., will be found on the advertising page of this paper.

The earnings of the Chicago and Burlington Company for April are $83,180, against $115,832 the same month last year. We receive from the office of the Company at Chicago the following memoranda:

Earnings for fiscal year ending April 30, 1857	$1,640,523 04
Earnings for fiscal year ending April 30, 1858	1,501,625 95
Decrease of earnings	$138,902 09
Operating expenses for year end'g April 30, '57	$855,515 67
Operating expenses for year end'g April 30, '58	684,712 25
Decrease of operating expenses	$170,803 42
Inc. of net earn'gs for year end'g April 30, '58	$31,901 33

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,408 496	$1,488,715	$758,399
Previously Reported	23,102,246	24,345,792	20,543,771
Since Jan. 1	$24,510,742	$25,834,507	$21,302,170

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers.

Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency 30c. ⅌ 100@	⅜	Illinois and Wis. 1⅜@1½
New-England and New-Jer. 15c. ⅌ 100@	¾	Virginia ⅛@1
Phil. & Balt. 15c. ⅌ 100@	¾	Michigan —@1
Interior Penna.	½@¾	Tennessee 2¾@3
Interior Maryland	¾@⅞	Free Ind —@1½
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	—@1	La. and Mobile